

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE POLITICS OF CHRISTIANITY.

SUPPLEMENTAL AND EXPLANATORY NOTE ON WAR.

WE cannot pretend to any surprise at finding that the article on *war* in our last week's number has excited great concern in the minds of some of our most zealous and consistent friends. We could not but anticipate it from our knowledge of the views which they entertain—and had we felt ourselves at liberty to evade the question when it presented itself to us in serial order, we should have thankfully done so. We have already stated that all our inclinations lay athwart the path along which our reason, spite of ourselves, conducted us—and nothing would more thoroughly gratify and relieve us, than the discovery of a flaw in the arguments we have employed.

We fear, however, that to some extent, we have been misunderstood. We wish, therefore, to state as clearly as we are able, the one and only consideration which prevents our condemnation of war under any, and all, imaginable circumstances.

We admit, and have again and again insisted upon it, that Christ has laid down for his followers principles which, when carried out, are utterly opposed to war. We admit that the spirit and practice of war is inconsistent with the spirit and practice of Christianity. We admit that as the gospel prevails it will put an end to all warlike proceedings, and that prophecy distinctly points to this happy consummation as one glorious characteristic of its day of triumph. We believe it to be every man's duty to discourage a resort to war—and our readers will bear us witness that we have ever been forward to promote all practical efforts, whatever theory they might rest upon, which aim at the cultivation and extension of a pacific policy.

It may be urged that, holding such views of war, we are bound to exclude it altogether from the range of functions pertaining to the civil magistrate. It is not permitted us, we reply, even for the honour of Christianity, to take up a certain position upon grounds which, besides sustaining it, are equally powerful to overturn what inspired authority has pronounced to be a divine institution. Government is ordained of God—and it behoves us to be very careful how we adopt a line of argument which is equally valid against it, as against *war* itself. And yet the whole basis, structure, and functions of civil government might be condemned by an indiscriminate application to them of the precepts of Christ. Every degree of physical force in the maintenance of order—the constable's staff, the handcuff, the irons, the prison, the treadmill, the whip—all the appliances of magistracy for restraining and punishing lawlessness, will be swept away by the precept—"If a man smite thee on one cheek, turn to him the other also"—if that, and similar precepts, were intended to prescribe magisterial as well as individual duty. All these things are opposed to the spirit of Christianity—civil government itself, as an organization of brute force, is opposed to the spirit of Christianity, and will one day, like the skin of the snake, be cast off as unnecessary by an enlightened, purified, and regenerated world. Meanwhile, however, evil men are to be dealt with, for their restriction, by *public authority*, on other principles than those of forgiveness—or otherwise, civil government is at an end.

Here, then, is the real difficulty. Christianity is from God—government also is from God—the one for the purpose of creating moral good—the other for the

purpose of restraining actual and social evil—this for inspiring right—that for averting wrong. The objects, the spirit, the means of each, are not only different, but seemingly opposed—and the first, as it prevails, will get rid of the last. The two, however, are now co-existent—and both have the highest sanction. But, since Christianity aims at something positive—a good in itself—it is permanent, and will be paramount. As civil government aims only at something negative and restrictive—it is destined to become superfluous and to cease. The "glory that excelleth" must ultimately overpower and abrogate the glory that is inferior—and the authority of conscience, universally prevalent, will supersede the authority of law.

Such being the state of the case, and the relationship of the two powers, the spiritual and the physical, whilst we admit that the first will eventually swallow up the last, we yet hesitate to pronounce a theoretical judgment upon the last, which, even by implication, reflects upon Divine wisdom in sanctioning its continuance—and we cannot conscientiously allow the validity of that reasoning which, in condemning war, condemns also the very rudiments of civil government. There are two ways of governing men. One, by setting the heart right by the power of truth—the other by restraining violent or unjust conduct, by the power of the sword. The first is emphatically God's way—the second he permits meanwhile, in mercy to man. Now although all the processes of the first are the very opposite of all the processes of the second, we hesitate to call that wrong *in itself*, which continues under the express authority of God.

The whole extent, therefore, to which we carry our hesitancy in theoretically, and, on the ground of Christian precepts, condemning war, is that which, if we gave way, would logically involve also a condemnation of civil government as a Divine institution. We will not, we cannot, admit the right application of arguments which, if conclusive against war, are conclusive also against all the appliances of "the powers that be." That war is, perhaps in almost every instance which can be cited, a wanton and wicked proceeding, we allow—and, therefore, practically we never felt or feel the slightest difficulty in opposing it—that it must needs be, and in its own nature, wickedness, we cannot yet see—unless by admitting arguments which condemn civil government altogether. Practically, we are at one with the most zealous supporters of the Peace Society—logically, we differ from them. We dread war, as we dread pestilence—we hate it, because it is invariably allied with sin—we regard it as the greatest of evils. But we shrink from uttering concerning it a sentence which involves in our censure every act and development of an institution "ordained of God."

RESTITUTION OF TITHES TO THE CHURCH.—We perceive that a committee consisting of Lord John Manners, the chairman, and several other lords and gentlemen, lay and spiritual, has been formed for the purpose of restoring the tithes now held by lay impropriators to the exclusive use of the Church. How this object is to be effected we do not well comprehend. We apprehend that the lay impropriators will not be expected to surrender their existing rights gratuitously, and that the State ought not to be called upon to contribute money for the purpose of buying up this patronage, which amounts to an income of about a million a-year, which, being taken at twenty-five years' purchase, would of course imply an expenditure of £25,000,000 to enrich the richest church in the world.—*Leeds Mercury*.

CHURCH RATES.—BAIL COURT, THURSDAY.—Mr. Mellor applied for a rule to show cause why a *mandamus* should not issue directed to Mr. A. Wilkinson and Mr. T. Byron, magistrates for Surrey, to take the necessary proceedings for compelling a Mr. Ashby to pay the sum of 18s. 4d. as church-rates, he having refused to pay such demand. He moved under the authority of the 53rd George III., chap. 127, which enacted that any person duly rated, and who refused to pay, it should be lawful for any justices of the peace, upon the complaint of the churchwardens, by the issue of their warrant, to compel the party refusing to come before them and show cause for the refusal to pay the rate. The churchwardens appeared at the petty sessions at Croydon, and made complaint against Mr. Ashby; but the magistrates, instead of issuing their warrant, took an objection themselves to the legality of the rate, on the ground that it had only been signed by one of the churchwardens, an objection which was quite untenable. The rate had been made pursuant to the manner pointed out by the Act of Parliament.—Application granted.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

THE TOUR IN ESSEX.

MEETING AT COGGESHALL.—DISCUSSION WITH A CLERGYMAN.

(From a Correspondent.)

COGGESHALL, WEDNESDAY.—The association held a most spirited and interesting meeting here last evening, in the large school-room, which was crowded from the commencement, while such was the interest excited by the proceedings, that though large numbers stood during the whole evening, scarcely an individual left until the close of the meeting. Mr. J. Kay, Independent minister, presided; and Dr. Cox and Mr. Carvell Williams were present as a deputation from the Executive Committee.

The CHAIRMAN, in his opening remarks, congratulated the meeting on the numbers assembled, which were greater than they had ever been on such an occasion. He also alluded to the fact, that Churchmen were now resorting to the voluntary principle; and stated, that in that town they had had recourse to a subscription for the repair of the church, instead of a rate, which probably would never be again obtained.

Mr. S. CAUSBY (minister) moved the first resolution, which embodied the fundamental principle of the association. He had not proceeded far in his remarks, when

Mr. T. BROWN, one of the curates of the parish, rose, and in a somewhat excited manner said: Mr. Chairman, may I ask the speaker whether Churchmen are the only parties receiving what he contemptuously calls State pay?

The CHAIRMAN: No; but—

Mr. BROWN: Then pull the mote out of your own eye before you ask us to take the beam out of ours. He was proceeding to make further remarks, when the Chairman promised him a hearing after the motion had been seconded by

Dr. Cox, who commenced his address by explaining the origin and true character of the *Regium Donum*, showing that Dissenters, as a body, were not responsible for its reception; that they had, in fact, again and again protested against it, and could not help the inconsistency of the few who did receive it. After vindicating Dissenters from the charge of schism, he expatiated with great force and beauty on the vitality of Christianity, and contrasted the mere forms of religion, as imposed by the State, with the transforming energy of the Gospel when free from State interference. He concluded a powerful speech by urging the meeting to support the movements of the association.

Mr. BROWN, who had more than once endeavoured to interrupt the Doctor, now again rose, and after saying that he was not satisfied with the explanation of the *Regium Donum*, proceeded to make a number of disjointed remarks on the general question, of which it would be almost impossible to give a detailed report. Never did a man professing to have received a liberal education exhibit greater confusion of thought, or less logical power. After contending that the passage, "My kingdom is not of this world," meant nothing more than that it was not inimical to the Roman government, he proceeded somewhat as follows:—Good people, you think the Church and State are two things [a voice—"No doubt of it"]. Then I pity your ignorance! [confusion; Mr. Brown exclaiming, "You're my parishioners, and I've a right to tell you when you're being deceived."] Is a man, because he is a Christian as well as a citizen, two persons? Good people, do you believe that the Church of England was made by act of Parliament? [Cries of "Of course"]. Then I pity your ignorance! [great laughter.] Why, the bishops and clergy met in convocation, and framed her homilies and prayers and her beautiful service; and then took them first to the House of Lords [roars of laughter, in which the rest of the sentence was lost]. I won't be laughed down [confusion, and cries of, "Go on, go on"]. Do you think the Protestant church, at the time of the Reformation, seceded from the Romish communion? ["Certainly we do."] No! it was the Romish body who went out from us. It became purer, but remained the same, as much as the leper did after his cleansing. Does a man change by washing his face in the morning? [laughter.] After recommending the Established Church as the friend of liberty, and protesting that he did not come there in a bad spirit, he resumed his seat amid laughter and applause.

Mr. J. C. WILLIAMS, who moved a resolution commendatory of the Anti-state-church Association, addressed himself in the outset to the remarks of the preceding speaker. He said that Mr. Brown contended that the Church and the State were the same thing, and asked whether a man who is a citizen and also

a Christian is two persons. But what if the citizen be not a Christian, what then? [loud cheering.] That was unhappily the case with hundreds of thousands in this country, and to talk of such men as constituting a church was a pernicious abuse of language. To call the nation the Church, was as absurd as it would be to call it a railway company, because some of the people happened to be shareholders. Mr. Brown denied that the State-church was an act of Parliament Church; then what meant the reiterated cry of, "The Church is in danger," which was raised whenever the legislature mooted any ecclesiastical measure? [cheers]. Who had annihilated ten Irish bishoprics at one fell sweep? Who had raised the ire of the Church by extinguishing prospectively the see of St. Asaph? and who had just created the bishopric of Manchester, and was now forcing Dr. Hampden on an unwilling Church? He proceeded to show that the Church was in her constitution and government the merest creature of the State, and the Parliament that made it could unmake it. Indeed Burke had said that Parliament could do anything but make a man a woman, and a woman a man [great laughter]. He then referred to Christ's declaration before Pilate, and asked, how the closing part of it could be explained away—"else would my servants fight?" A State Church could be supported only by force, and he marvelled at the inconsistency of those who were horrified, and justly, at the employment of physical force in politics, but had recourse to it, and without mercy, for the support of religion [cheers]. After alluding to the State Church's guardianship of liberty, and some other topics, he concluded by a spirited and energetic appeal to the meeting to unite in the great work upon which the Association had entered, and sat down amid loud cheers.

Mr. HENRY MOORE seconded the motion, when Mr. Brown once more rose for the purpose of showing the failure of the voluntary principle, and that too even in Essex, "where Dissent was rampant." He would condemn Dissenters out of their own mouths, which he did by reading extracts from Mr. John Angel James in the *Christian Witness*, and from some statistics published at the *Church and State Gazette* office. The chairman called for authorities for the last, which, however, were not forthcoming, and the speaker then proceeded to America. Here, however, he was equally unfortunate, for

Dr. Cox jumped up and said he had been there—[loud cheers]—and was therefore in a condition to refute the statements, which he proceeded to do most satisfactorily; Mr. Brown exclaiming, "Then the papers tell great lies!" [much laughter].

Mr. S. CAUSBY proposed a vote of thanks to the Deputation, at the same time urging the claims of the *Nonconformist*.

Mr. BROWN: *Audi alteram partem*. If you read the *Nonconformist*, read the *Church and State Gazette* [laughter].

Mr. CAUSBY: Both if you can get them; but at all events the *Nonconformist*.

The motion was then seconded, and adopted, as well as a vote to the chair.

This is but an imperfect sketch of the proceedings of the evening. It was confessed that Mr. Brown was treated with great indulgence; for though he repeatedly violated the usual order of public meetings, he was heard with considerable patience, and had his full swing, though, as might have been expected from his remarks and general conduct, the audience were disposed at times to raise a laugh at his expense. In justice to him, it should be said that he appeared to be thoroughly in earnest, and not to be actuated by a spirit of faction; and at the close said that, if he had given offence to any one, he hoped to be forgiven—a declaration which was received with loud cheers. It should be added, that all the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

MEETING AT BRAINTREE.

The Conference convened by the Executive Committee of the British Anti-state-church Association assembled at Braintree on Wednesday afternoon. As the proceedings were of a business character, there was nothing in the way of speech-making requiring notice. The deputation from London was present, and stated the object of the Association in visiting the county, and particularly in summoning the Conference. In reply to several inquiries, the Secretary entered into a very full statement of the means by which the Committee hoped to sustain the agitation of the question, and explained the constitution of the local committees, and the facilities they possessed for carrying on the work. A variety of suggestions were offered, and some interesting information elicited; and as the result, a large number of gentlemen gave in their names as willing to assist the Committee in organizing a movement in their several localities.

At the close of the Conference most of those who had been present remained to partake of the tea which had been provided; and in the evening the public meeting was held in the Assembly-room at the White Hart. The place was filled at the commencement, and soon afterwards became densely crowded, numbers standing during the whole time. We observed on the platform and among the audience Samuel Cortauld, Esq., of Folly House; Mr. T. Craig, minister; George Cortauld, Esq.; Charles Tabor, Esq., of Bovingdon Hall; Edward Craig, Esq.; Mr. J. Reynolds, of Halstead; Mr. Piper, of Witham; Mr. D. Rees; Mr. Charles Short; Mr. S. W. Sainsbury, ministers; Dr. Murray &c.; indeed, it was remarked that not only were the numbers present far larger than on any former occasion, but that there were as many individuals of influence and wealth as have ever been seen at any public meeting at Braintree.

SAMUEL CORTAULD, Esq., was called to the chair at half-past six, and in opening the meeting, delivered an able and elaborate speech.

He commenced by observing, that they lived in very remarkable times. In the history of other countries they read of a golden age, or of an iron age; but the future historian of Britain would point to these days as pre-eminently its age

of universal progress. After some eloquent remarks on the progress of physical science, he continued: If they turned to the moral condition of our existence, did they not everywhere recognise the same marked character of all-pervading progression? How different was the feeling with which the poor were now regarded to that which formerly existed, when even those who were the advocates of education exhibited but a niggard and a narrow spirit. The abolition of slavery, Catholic emancipation, the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, were all incontestable proofs of a rapidly advancing civilization. Their system of criminal law had also exhibited the influence of this spirit, and its horrors no longer existed. And now the entire structure of the Ecclesiastical Courts, with their inquisitorial power over matters of faith and conscience, their star-chamber forms of proceeding, and private examination of witnesses, their incongruous functions and oppressive action, were denounced by men of every creed and party, as no longer endurable by the spirit of the age. There was, however, one most potent institution as yet unreformed, and that was the State-church! [cheers]. There is, he continued, a time for every work that a man must do under the sun; and the time has come at last, when the spirit of this Institution, and its influence on individual character, on the mind and heart of the nation, and on the general well-being of society, must be fearlessly examined; and if it be found adverse to individual sincerity, to religious freedom and social justice, it must be made—may I not say, it surely shall be made—to yield to the law of universal progress, and to pass away with all other works of by-gone barbarism [loud cheers]. Is it within the province of Government to determine religious doctrines? Is it any way in the power of Government to settle a man's faith? Will fleets, and armies, and artillery, inspire his heart with reverence and worship to his Maker? [hear, hear]. And if it be a monstrous thing for a Government to assume to make religious truth by Act of Parliament, is it not a mockery almost incredible, that the same Government should establish Presbyterianism in Scotland, and Episcopacy south of the Tweed; should establish Popery in some of its colonies, and, worse than all, a Protestant Church in Catholic Ireland? [loud cheers]. If this profane meddling by Government with things sacred is oppressive and obnoxious to Dissenters, is it not becoming as hateful to Churchmen themselves? Are not half the clergy of the land at this moment absolutely writhing under the power of a Minister of State to thrust upon them a bishop they would not have? What is that which binds the protesting and indignant clergy to a political master, but that master's State-pay? Is it not notorious that a large proportion of the Established clergy, including many of the most able and earnest men amongst them, yearn to be free from the thralldom of the State, while yet they submit to be bought with money, the tithes being their price; and is this a condition of things so based on the immutable principle of truth and justice that it can or ought to endure for ever? It is becoming the great question of the day, and the Anti-state-church Association has been formed to quicken the intelligence and combine the actions of those who demand its practical solution.

After alluding to the object of the Association he concluded amidst loud cheers.

Mr. S. W. SAINSBURY (minister), moved the following resolution:—

That it is the deliberate conviction of this meeting, that all legislative interference in matters of religion involves a departure from Scriptural principles, as well as encroaches on the rights of conscience; and that, therefore, the union between the Church and the State existing in these realms, unjust as it is in principle, and injurious in its results, should be at once and completely dissolved, and the support of religion be left to the voluntary exertions of the people.

He would confess that he had not always been as earnest as he now was in the anti-state-church movement, but he was delighted to join their ranks. He was much gratified at observing around him so many individuals known for their high station, their talent, their refinement, and their influence. He begged of them to unite with others heartily in the work, to keep their hearts and souls filled with love to it, and to go forth with all the energy of Englishmen to accomplish the object on which they were bent [cheers].

Dr. Cox, one of the deputation, seconded the resolution, and said, after some preliminary remarks: One of the predictions which those who first devoted themselves to the project of an Anti-state-church Association ventured to utter was, "That however few and dishonoured we were at that time of prejudice and suspicion, hereafter, and at no distant period, one and another would infallibly become convinced of our principles, and at length an accumulating multitude would join our ranks." I am happy to witness the realization of these views [hear, hear], and to hear the preceding speaker proclaim himself a new convert. We would force no one onward without his convictions; but, when these impel him, we hail conversions, and the more so, that new converts may be expected to manifest a zeal befitting their new impressions, and somewhat compensating for past delay [cheers]. There has been, and there still exists in many persons, great timidity and reluctance in approaching this question; and perhaps I may best employ myself, in seconding the resolution, by endeavouring to investigate some of the causes of this hesitation, and smoothing the path of adherence to our cause [hear]. The hesitation of many is unquestionably founded on a misapprehension of our object. They have not properly considered it, and do not believe it to be as simple and definite as it is. It has been imagined, that our grand design is to pull down the Church, meaning thereby the Church of England. But our war is not with particular churches or institutions, but with systems, or rather, one system—one principle of multifarious corruptions, namely, that of uniting Church and State into one under the name of religion. We object to the interference of the civil power in spiritual affairs, and to the intrusion of a foreign and worldly authority into the Church of Christ. It is not against Episcopacy, or any framework of religion, we contend in this Society, but against a State-created or State-sustained Church, whether in this or any other land. The severance of the Church from the State is as much the desire of some sound Churchmen now as it is ours, because they are ashamed of the corruptions and oppressions to which the alliance necessarily leads [cheers]. Many hold back from our cause from the idea that the movement is calculated to aggravate existing prejudices and hostilities. These, in some quarters at least, scarcely admit of exaggeration. But supposing this to be the case, and where corruption is assailed it may be expected; the exasperations will only be temporary, but only of a kind which the nature of the case, in every effort at improvement, awakens. Is it a sound principle that the hostility of those who maintain what we deem to be important error, should deter us from propagating the truth? And if we are attacked by the sword of the magistrate, may we not use the sword of the Spirit? There are two considerations relating to this point, which seem to me deserving of attention. One is, that by this agitation, incidentally inconvenient, it may be on some accounts, people are induced to think and to inquire. Another

consideration is, that the very hostility, exasperated, as it is supposed, by our proceedings, occasions error, in its spirit and corruptions, to stand out instructively to view. It is brought out of its hiding places and political concealment. We and all men see what it is, and we come to understand better how to grapple with it. We are not fond of the pelting storm; but it will clear the atmosphere [hear, hear]. Controversial agitation is believed to be subversive of the spirituality of personal religion. But, were not the first propagators of Christianity involved in controversies, and was not necessity laid upon them and on us when truth is concerned? Such a sentiment is opposed to the Apostle's doctrine, who exhorts "earnestly to contend for the faith once delivered to the saints" [loud cheers]. That many persons have been deterred from uniting with us, and still are, by the name of political Dissenters, with which our advocates have branded us, cannot be doubted. People are wonderfully frightened by a nickname, and it is an easy substitute for argument, which the most prejudiced and the most stupid may use. That our question is essentially religious we must maintain, for it is not for or against any mere framework of Christianity we plead; it is not for or against any particular Church or Church constitution—any rites or ceremonies, we contend, but for the purity of religion itself [cheers]. We ask, that it may be emancipated from its bondage, and freed from its corruptions; that the secular may be separated from the spiritual; and that the sole authority of Christ, as the Head of the Church, may be recognised, to the rejection of all human authority in matters of faith [loud cheers]. But, the fact is, our opponents are political; they adhere to and defend a political constitution of religion—a Church founded on the parchments of Parliament; and we are called political, because we will not have their politics and repudiate legislative authority in religion [great cheering]. If their system be political, as we aver, we must of necessity deal with politics in dealing with it; but, if the effort to overthrow a political system in religion be political, then we admit and rejoice in the charge. It is certain, whether we will or not, the separation of Church and State is becoming one of the great questions of the day [much cheering]. Every occurrence around us, both in the State and the Church, is impelling it on, and giving it prominence. It is finding its way to the cottage and the Parliament—and that human authority in religion, which has been the great idol of the world for ages, is tottering to its base, and must eventually fall with a self-crushing weight—and when it thunders down, will be heard from millions of rejoicing tongues the sound of gratulation and holy triumph. All things are progressing to this point, and the end must come [cheers].

Mr. THOMAS CRAIG (minister) seconded the resolution, and in doing so, referred to the misconceptions which prevailed with regard to the objects of the Association. The mass of the people had no other idea of the Church than that it was like an old building propped and buttressed up by the State, to touch which would lead to its downfall. He however thought better of the Church of England than that, and believed that it would be both strengthened, dignified, and beautified, by being disconnected from the civil power. The recent proceedings in that Church were in one sense not farces, for they made good men mourn, although they caused infidels to laugh.

The resolution was then put, and, as well as those which followed, was adopted without a single dissentient.

Mr. CARVELL WILLIAMS moved the second resolution:—

That the British Anti-state-church Association is, in the judgment of this meeting, calculated, both by its constitution and its mode of operations, to effect the object of its formation—"the liberation of religion from all State interference;"—and this meeting therefore appeals to the public to give it that general and earnest support which will crown its movements with complete success.

He said: It is one of the difficulties with which a public speaker on this question has to contend, that the subject occupies so wide a space, and may be regarded in such various aspects, that he feels at a loss how to give, in a reasonable space of time, a sufficient idea of its importance. I think, however, that after hearing, as you have done, the abstract principle of voluntarism so ably and eloquently expounded by those who have preceded me, you may be disposed to turn your attention to one of the many practical evils resulting from the violation of that principle—I mean the subject of church-rates [hear, hear]. I am induced to refer to this topic by the recollection that I am addressing a public audience in a town, the inhabitants of which have acquired for themselves a notoriety in connexion with it, of which they have no need to be ashamed [cheers]. Sir, the Braintree church-rate case has not only been cited in the courts of law, but it has taken its place in the history of modern Dissent; and will be found to have had its influence among the many instruments which are pushing us forward in this great struggle. It is true that the result of your appeal to the legal tribunals was not what you had hoped for; but it is well that a radically bad system should be thoroughly exposed, that we may be stimulated to gird up the loins of our minds to a determined attempt at its extinction [hear, hear]. Well, this process of development has of late been going on at rather a rapid rate. It was thought that we had reached the acme of absurdity and injustice when it was declared by the highest authorities, that a handful of parishioners are authorized, in defiance of an adverse majority, to make a rate on the whole parish, for the repair of the church in which they, and it may be they only, worship! Now, however, we have reached a lower deep, and not content with the power of entering our houses, violating domestic sanctity, and despoiling us of our property to satisfy her demands, our oppressors are armed with, or, at least, are exercising the power of dragging us to prison, and placing us like criminal offenders at the bar of justice [cheers, and cries of "Shame!"]. Yes, that is the regime for which you have to prepare yourselves! The magistrates of Cambridgeshire were the first among these bold, bad innovators; and though the Government were shamed into an interference to stay the course of the law, the magistrates and clergy of Buckinghamshire have not hesitated to follow up the oppressive precedent. You have heard of John Simonds, of Mursley—a name dragged from an obscurity to which it is not likely to return. He has been a man, not only incapable of offending against society or individuals, but one who, by his self-denying labours as a preacher of religion, has done good to both. He was poor, but not too poor to have a conscience which refused to yield to the exactions of a State-church. He was prepared to submit passively to a distraint for church-rates, and even to take joyfully the spoiling of his goods; but because ecclesiastical cruelty as well as rapacity was to be satisfied, the churchwarden, though his own relative—in conjunction, there is no doubt, with the neighbouring squirearchy, clergy, and magistracy—had recourse to an indictment in the criminal courts. The sum demanded was but fivepence, and no one was less likely than he to flee from the hands of justice; and yet, because he refused to give bail for his appearance, he was taken

from his family, thrown into gaol a month before the commencement of the sessions, and—though the English law presumes a man innocent till he is proved to be guilty—was treated like a convicted felon, kept in solitary confinement, seeing his friends only in the presence of the gaoler, his letters opened, and his books kept back from him [shame, shame]. And a jury has been found to convict him of the offence of obeying the dictates of his conscience; and though but another week's imprisonment was awarded him, the principle of law which was brought to bear upon his case has received confirmation, and it is now declared, that in refusing to pay a church-rate, you are guilty of a criminal offence, and are liable to be punished accordingly [hear, hear]. And what motive induced the acting parties in this affair to adopt the course they have? Why, their legal defender tells us, forsooth, that it was "to avoid the unseemly exposure of a church-rate seizure" [laughter]. Yes, "unseemly" is the word; and gentle though it be, it is an indication that Churchmen themselves are getting both ashamed and sick of these repeated church-rate seizures [cheers]. And well they may be, for as the wounds in Cæsar's body were as "dumb mouths" reproaching his murderers, so these scenes of oppression and violence display the injustice of the Establishment in a way too plain to be misunderstood by any; while they write, as in letters of flame, the sentence of condemnation and overthrow [loud cheers]. But do you ask how men could be guilty of such suicidal folly as to incur the odium of this prosecution as the best way of avoiding an "unseemly exposure"? Why, it is confessed by their legal apologist, that they did it because they thought he would succumb! They thought they could put down the upright and firm resistance of this poor man, by crushing him beneath the weight of this new instrument of oppression [hear, hear, and cheers]. It was undisputedly a struggle of might against right; the object being to put down all opposition with a high hand, in the hope that the unfortunate victim would be too terror-stricken to offer further resistance. Now this is a thoroughly practical question [hear]. Voluntaryism may be but a sublime abstraction, as we are often told that it is, but here at all events is a tangible evil coming home to every man's door [cheers]. It concerns you in Essex as much as any one in Bucks, for the fate of Simonds may one day be yours [cheers]. Nay, it deserves to be yours if it does not stimulate you to earnest effort for the destruction of the entire system [cheers]. I think it deserving of notice, that, with very few exceptions, the press has been silent on this unrighteous proceeding. Nor is it the first time within the last few years that great principles have been violated, and public feeling outraged, in the persons of Dissenters, the metropolitan press meanwhile looking on with indifference [hear, hear]. Its conduct in this respect reminds me of an anecdote recorded of Dr. Johnson. He was one day walking in the garden of a friend, who amused himself by picking up the snails in his path and throwing them into the garden of his neighbour. The Doctor remonstrated with him for so unneighbourly an act, to which his friend replied, "Oh! he's only a Dissenter!" "Oh! then," rejoined the Doctor, jocosely, "never mind; throw away, throw away!" [laughter and cheers]. Just so with many of the conductors of the press. They find that only Dissenters are affected, and thinking that they may be safely despised, they act the part of dumb dogs. You, doubtless, recollect the case of *Gathercole v. Miall*, some months ago, in which it was ruled that a clergyman in his parish was not liable to the same public criticism as any other public servant [hear]. Well, now, do you think that had that case stood in the cause list as *Gathercole v. Lawson*, it would have been allowed to pass by so quietly? [hear, hear]. Would not the thunder of Printing-house-square have reverberated through the land, and all that power and eloquence displayed, which, when it pleases, the *Times* can bring to bear with such irresistible effect? Let us, then, learn from it the lesson, first, that we must look to ourselves and to our press for the redress of our grievances and the assertion of our rights [cheers]. Let us also learn the greater lesson that we can never hope to be free from such attacks until we have struck at the root of that giant tree which yields all these bitter fruits [loud cheers]. But, Sir, we are told that we may spare our labours for the separation of Church and State, inasmuch as Churchmen are doing the work for us, and that especially the bishops are going even faster than we are. Let me, however, give a word of caution on this point. When a certain section of the Establishment talk of the separation of Church and State, they attach a very different meaning to the phrase to that which it conveys with us [hear, hear]. They seek for independence, for freedom of Government control, while at the same time they continue to receive Government money. They would break the golden chain that binds them to the State, but then they would snap the link nearest the State, that they may carry off the treasure [laughter and cheers]. Now this must not be [loud cheers]. If Churchmen wish to be free, they must pay the price of freedom. The right of the nation to the property which they hold must be respected, while we must save ourselves from the mischief which would result if the Establishment were suffered to become a huge ecclesiastical corporation, endowed with the property of the people, but free from all popular control [cheering]. The events of the passing day afford encouragements to activity rather than incentives to idleness. If even Churchmen themselves were disposed to go forward as fast as we are, and on the same principles, and do the work for us, I know not that I should be disposed to lay down my arms; for I confess that I have enough of martial fire in my breast to wish, after sharing in the toil of conflict, to join in the shout of triumph, that I may be able, at a future day, to show how these glorious "fields were won" [cheers]. I must not detain you by alluding to the claims of this Association in connexion with this work. Let me but beg of you, if you are at one with us in our principles, to join heartily with us in our exertions. If there is anything in our machinery and modes of action which is capable of improvement, we are not so wedded to either as to turn a deaf ear to the advice of enlightened and earnest friends. If the organization is not of the best, make it better, or supply its place with what will accomplish our purpose. But in the name of all that is generous and noble, do not, while you profess admiration of our sentiments and anxiety for our success, stand aloof in cold indifference, and withhold that influence, that money, and that active co-operation, which would bear us forward to an earlier victory [cheers]. If the hope of success is the stimulant you need, look around on every hand or its auguries. There are men who have laboured in this cause in obscurity, and with scarcely a ray of hope shining on their path. You may now enter on their labours, and be saved from their discouragements: for the dark night is on the wing and the bright dawn at hand. Yes,

There's a good time coming!
Let us aid it all we can,
Every woman, every man,
Smallest helps, if rightly given,
Make the impulse stronger.
"Twill be strong enough one day;
Wait a little longer!" [cheers].

Mr. CHARLES SHORT (minister) moved—
That the grave aspect of public affairs solemnly enforces the duty

of increased exertions on the part of those who object to the interference of the civil magistrate in the affairs of religion, while the events now occurring in the Establishment encourage a reasonable expectation that such exertions, aided by the evident tendencies of public opinion, will terminate in eventual and early triumph.

We regret that our space will not allow us to give this gentleman's speech, which contained some most felicitous allusions to the Hampden controversy. He said that it had been called a farce. He rather thought it a tragedy; that in fact it was the acting of *The Tempest*. Lord John Russell sustained the character of Prospero, swaying a magic wand which none could resist; while a certain Bishop, who had acquired the soubriquet of "slippery Sam," was not an inapt resemblance of Caliban, exclaiming—

"Ca—Ca—Ca—Caliban
Has a new master; get a new man."

Or the whole thing resembled the cauldron of the witches in "Macbeth":—

"Black spirits and white,
Red spirits and grey,
Mingle, mingle, mingle,
You that mingle may!"

And to quote from another author:—

"Round about the cauldron stout
They danced right merrily."

—[Great laughter].

He concluded by a beautiful peroration, descriptive of the progress of anti-state-church principles, the prospect of early success, and the result, in the spread of pure religion.

EDWARD CRAIG, Esq., seconded the resolution, and said, that if the Church liked to have his carcass instead of his goods it was welcome [loud cheers]. He congratulated them on the meeting, as compared with former ones at Braintree, and urged renewed and sustained exertion.

Mr. D. REES (minister) moved, and CHARLES TABOR, Esq., seconded, a vote of thanks to the deputation.

The CHAIRMAN, in putting the motion, expressed the pleasure he felt at the character of the meeting, and at the speeches of the deputation. He had listened with high satisfaction to the pure inspiration of Dr. Cox in the advocacy of the principles of the society; and had also heard with great delight the ardent practical application of them by the younger man at his side, to whom he looked with the greatest hopefulness in connexion with this struggle.

Thanks were then voted to the Chair, and the meeting dispersed.

HALSTEAD.—The fourth meeting of the series was held here on Thursday, in the Lecture-room of the Literary Institution. Although it was the first meeting of the kind, the place was densely crowded, there being many persons from the surrounding villages; and numbers stood most patiently throughout the evening. Mr. John Reynolds, minister, formerly of Romsey, presided, and speeches were delivered by Messrs. H. Reynolds and Charles Short, ministers, and by Dr. Cox and Mr. Carvell Williams, the deputation. The resolutions were adopted, and the audience exhibited the liveliest interest in the proceedings, and made a liberal collection at the close.

WITHAM.—FRIDAY NIGHT.—The deputation have just closed their week's labour by a meeting at this place. Such a thing as an Anti-state-church meeting has never been known before in the town, and many difficulties have had to be contended with to bring Dissenters up to the mark. The meeting, however, has removed all doubt as to the progress the cause has made. The large room at the White Hart was full, and the people appeared to heartily appreciate the speeches delivered. Robert D. Walker, Esq., presided, and Messrs. Robinson, Rees, and Causby, ministers, were the speakers in addition to the deputation.

[The length of our report of the Braintree meeting prevents our inserting any other notice of the meetings at Halstead and Witham than is contained in the brief communications of our correspondents.]

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—GRAVES-
END, JAN. 22ND.—Last night we were favoured with the visit of a deputation from this society, in the persons of Messrs. Edward Miall (editor of the *Nonconformist*) and Henry Vincent. These gentlemen held a public meeting—the first which has taken place in this borough on the question—at the Assembly-rooms, Harmer-street, when a large and very highly respectable audience assembled to listen to their advocacy of the principles and objects of the association. On the platform were, besides the deputation, George Fife Angus, Esq. (who was called to the chair); Mr. P. Thomson, Independent minister, of Chatham; and Mr. E. S. Pryce, Baptist minister, of Gravesend. Among the audience we observed Mr. George Joynes, the vicar of the parish; R. Oakes, Esq., a magistrate, Mr. Alderman Staff, T. Pewtress, Esq., and R. Ranyard, Esq. A special train from Rochester and Chatham brought between forty and fifty persons. A considerable number of ladies were present. Two resolutions were passed—the first with one or two dissidents, the second unanimously. Mr. Pryce moved the former, adopting the fundamental principle of the society, seconded by Mr. Miall, who, at some length, exhibited the present advanced position of the question—referred to the important service rendered by the bishops in their recent exposure of the Church's entire subservience to the civil magistrate in the appointment of her highest spiritual officers—denounced the lying forms of episcopal ordination, and concluded by a statement of the means by which the Anti-state-church Association sought to free religion from State interference. On the motion being put, the master of the National School complained, that though the resolution affirmed State-establishments of religion to be unscriptural, Mr. Miall had not attempted to prove that they were so, and declared that, dearly as he loved the Church of England, he would leave her pale at once if it could be shown to be contrary to Scripture. He was followed by an attorney of the town, who, with a sheet of foolscap in his hand filled with quotations from Cranmer—the "great martyr," as he termed him—attempted to show that the monarch was the only person to whom could properly be entrusted the nomination of those who were to conduct the spiritual affairs of the nation. Mr.

Hart, a gentleman connected with the *Kent Independent*, requested an explanation of a sentence in Mr. Miall's speech, to the effect, that the property now used for Church purposes ought to be appropriated to secular uses, remarking, that though no friend to the Established Church, he could not be a party to the alienation of funds left by pious individuals for religious objects. Mr. Miall again rose, and after complimenting the first and the last of these gentlemen on the manner in which they had stated their objections, proceeded to show that the only property which he and those who acted with him felt called upon thus to deal with, was that which was capable of being shown to be strictly public property, and not even that, until every individual now enjoying it, either by purchase or by gift from the State, should be fully compensated at a fair market value. He concluded by referring to some passages of the New Testament, reminding his objector that the *onus* of proof lay with the supporters of the Establishment, which he invited them to attempt. Mr. Miall sat down amid hearty cheers, evidently having fully satisfied Mr. Hart, and made the schoolmaster at least a little uneasy as to his future confidence in Mother Church. The second resolution was then introduced by Mr. Vincent, who, in one of his most effective speeches, demolished his legal antagonist by a series of historical facts from Henry the Eighth, "Defender of the Faith," down to the Bow Church exhibition of the confirmation of a bishop in the person of Dr. Hampden, leaving the poor lawyer in amazement, his face as white as his own parchment. Thanks having been given to the Chairman, who filled the post admirably, the meeting broke up at ten o'clock. A collection was made at the close to defray the expenses incurred. [We insert the above from a correspondent, and regret that, in consequence of the illness of the reporter, we have not received the full report of this meeting for which we had arranged.]

LECTURES ON ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY AT GRANTHAM.—Mr. J. Barfitt, Independent minister of this town, delivered his ninth lecture in the school-room of the chapel on Wednesday evening last. Subject—"State churches." We have received a report of his address, but the large demands upon our space prevent its insertion. These lectures, says our correspondent, have been most encouragingly attended, and the circumstance of their having been delivered extemporaneously contributed to their interest. The subjects were:—1. The Christian Church; 2. The Church during the first three centuries; 3. The Union of the Church with the State under Constantine; 4. The Rise and Progress of the Papacy; 5. The Church during the Middle Ages; 6. The Reformation; 7. The same; 8. The Reformation impeded, and by what causes; 9. State churches.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH RELIGIOUS LIBERTY SOCIETY.

A large and influential meeting of the Friends of Religious Liberty was held yesterday evening week, at eight o'clock, in the Assembly Rooms. We condense a short account of the proceedings from the full report of the *Norfolk News*.

The chair was taken by the Deputy-Mayor (J. Colman, Esq.) who explained the objects of the meeting:—First, To consider the aspect of the Church Establishment as exhibited by recent events, particularly by the appointments to the Bishoprics of Manchester and Hereford. Secondly, The imprisonment of John Simonds, a Baptist preacher, for non-payment of a church-rate; and Thirdly, The bill now before Parliament for the Removal of the Jews' Disabilities, &c. With respect to the first of these subjects—the aspect of the Established Church—there seems to be quite a collision between the Church and the State [hear, hear]. We have been a long time endeavouring to separate the Church from the State, and now I think we are likely to lose the laurels of victory, for it would seem that they were after separating themselves [cheers].

J. H. TILLET, Esq., in rising to move the first resolution, was received with loud applause. He referred to the encouraging signs of the times:—

I believe that we are seeing the commencement of those great events which will only terminate in the disruption of Church and State [cheers]. The signs of the times, Sir, are most encouraging. Churchmen and Dissenters alike are convinced of this fact—that some great change is about to happen in our ecclesiastical system. They who wish for it, as well as they who dread it, are alike convinced of the fact, that things cannot go on as they are. I remember, Sir, when Richard Cobden first came to this city. I was almost the only person that could be brought to go to meet him; I was unquestionably the only one who could be brought to consent to occupy the chair on the first occasion [cheers]. I was charged with rashness for that, but it was a necessity which was thrown upon me. Richard Cobden came a second time—the Mayor of Norwich invited him to his house—[cheers]—and not only so, but he (the Mayor) presided at the meeting then held. The last time that he came, which will be recollected by you all, he addressed that densely crowded meeting in St. Andrew's Hall—so dense, that I found it actually impossible to get anywhere near the chair. The Mayor of Norwich, with his gold chain of office, occupied the chair on that occasion—[cheers]—and men, who laughed and ridiculed the very movement when Cobden first came—and who never, from the first to the last, gave one farthing, or uttered one word in promulgation of the principles of free-trade, came to the platform, and surrounded Mr. Cobden; and the chairman of the first meeting (the speaker himself) was delighted to find, that it was impossible even to approach his chair [cheers]. This is an illustration of how things work. So will it be with the cause and principles of religious liberty. Whilst they are unfeasible, we shall be called "separatists," "disturbers of the public peace." We shall be opposed and attacked in every conceivable way. The respectability of Dissenters will look down upon us; Whiggery will spectate and sneer at us in every conceivable way. But when by combined action and perseverance—accompanied by the indication of the signs of change times, we approach within sight of a change, when a change becomes inevitable, and the only question is, as to the extent of that change, then we shall find the Whig saying, as the *Edinburgh Review* says, "the Nonconformists have shown a most powerful movement" [cheers]. Then we shall have it said, "Aye, these separatists, if they cannot do any good, they are potent for evil." And then shall we have it said, "We must really discuss this question—events have brought it on, and we must go into its consideration" [hear, hear].

He urged a more intimate co-operation with the working-classes:—

I am satisfied and deeply convinced from a constant intercourse with the masses of the people, that one great cause of their infidelity, one great source of their indifference to Christianity, is the painful and harassing conviction which dwells upon their minds, that Christian men are opposed to them in their efforts for the attainment of what they believe to be political justice [cheers].

And I believe so long as the middle and upper classes stand together, either banded against them or indifferent to their just appeals, so long will there be shown on their part, a degree of sluggishness and inactivity; and worse than that, even a degree of ill-temper towards those who are placed before them. It is only, sir, by the exercise of sympathy, it is only by showing a willingness on our parts to do towards them as we should wish that they, if in our place, should do towards us if in their place. It is only by this system of sympathy and justice that we can win over the working classes, either to Christianity or to any measure which will tend to their moral elevation [cheers].

Mr. FREDERICK PIGG seconded the resolution, which was as follows:—

1. That the present state of ecclesiastical affairs enforces upon Nonconformists, and the friends of religious equality generally, the duty of immediate, resolute, and united action, for the complete liberation of religion from State interference; and encourages a reasonable hope that such efforts, aided by the tendencies of public opinion, and concurring with the apparent purposes of Providence, will, at no distant period, be followed by entire success. That this meeting particularly recommends that arrangements be made for the delivery of lectures throughout this district of England; that every possible encouragement be given to the extension of the franchise; and, that every effort be made to combine the electoral constituencies in vindication of principles of such paramount importance.

The Rev. ANDREW REED moved the next resolution:—

2. That this meeting has heard, with mingled emotions of sympathy and disgust, the account of the recent hardships endured by J. Simonds, of Mursley, who has suffered a five months' imprisonment, for a refusal to pay a church-rate of fivepence, he being a Nonconformist, and having a conscientious objection to the rate required. That this meeting records its emphatic condemnation of the sentence pronounced on this new victim of ecclesiastical tyranny, and of the unjust law, in accordance with which the magistrates and jury treated him as a criminal; its sincere admiration of the ability, courage, and eloquence, with which his counsel defended him; its amazement that, in the present excited state of public opinion on ecclesiastical matters, the authorities of the Established Church should have ventured on a step so unreasonable, unjust, and provocative; its thanks to the Committee who undertook the cause; and its earnest recommendation to the members of this Society to help them by their contributions, in meeting the expenses they have incurred.

He entered into some details respecting the case of John Simonds, and stated that he would shortly deliver a lecture on "The Efficiency of the Voluntary Principle, as proved by the Statistics of Religion in the British Empire," and he thought he should be able to show, to the astonishment of some persons, that instead of being in a minority, those who held to voluntary religion were in a majority, not only in Ireland and Scotland, but even in England and Wales [hear, hear]. He thought, moreover, that when they came home to Norwich, having been careful in looking into the matter, he thought he could show that Norwich, notwithstanding there were some forty churches here, afforded a greater amount of accommodation for Nonconformists; and in the matter of attendance, and use of that accommodation, they had greatly the advantage. If that could be shown, it may be worth proving, and would be sufficient answer to those long unanswered lectures of their reverend and excellent friends. After some general observations on the signs of the times, Mr. Reed concluded by the following lines altered from Cowper:—

"Is there, as ye sometimes tell us,
Is there One who reigns on high?
Has he bid you lord it o'er us,
Speaking from his throne the sky?
Ask him if your knotted scourges,
Prisons, fine-compelling screws,
Are the means by which he urges
Agents of his will to use?"

"Deem Dissenters slaves no longer,
Fill some reason you may find
Worthier of regard, and stronger,
Than a conscientious mind.
Slaves of gold, whose sordid dealings
Tarnish all your boasted powers,
Prove that you have human feelings,
Ere you proudly question ours!"

—[Applause.]

The Rev. C. T. KEEN, of Worstead, in seconding the resolution, took that opportunity of expressing a hope, that they would very soon find a great many Baptists like Mr. Simonds [hear, hear]. He felt increasingly disposed to believe that his brethren, not only amongst Baptists, but other denominations also, had been too much disposed to shirk the question; and he thought that such an example as that which had been set them by that poor man was very worthy of their imitation. He thought it was only necessary for them to come forth and act as he had acted, in order that the question of church-rates might be properly brought out, and no doubt would soon be put to rest. But the great misfortune was, that they could come to meetings and applaud the conduct of a noble-minded man like John Simonds, and they could feel that he had acted very rightly against the system of great oppression and injustice, but the mischief of it was, that they went away and forgot to do likewise [applause].

The Rev. WILLIAM BROCK then rose to propose the adoption of a petition, praying for the removal of the Jewish disabilities, and in doing so he entered into an able argument, and many interesting details, in order to show the fitness of that community to enjoy all the privileges of citizens. He showed that Protestant Dissenters had ever been foremost in advocating the claims of religious freedom, and hoped that the first petition which went up to Parliament on behalf of their Jewish fellow countrymen would be from the Norwich Religious Liberty Society. Referring to the anti-state-church question, he said:—

Since the lectures of last year, to which reference has been made, and in which I took my part as well as I was able, it has been my lot to pass through rather severe affliction, and to have been shut up, practically, pretty nearly for the whole year, from what used to me to be public life. I say it without the slightest affectation, that that seclusion from public life has given me the opportunity of examining with great care, and I hope with great solemnity, the whole ground upon which those lectures proceeded. And though not yet able to resume my place in public life, I am constrained to say this much—that, if I ever shall be again, the opportunity which I have had of looking with a narrow and scrutinizing eye at every one of the principles which we enunciated during the course of those lectures has so completely satisfied me that those principles are sound—sound to the very heart, and without the slightest sort of suspiciousness in any sort of relationship whatsoever—that, as I have said, if I had my strength again, and other people did not do the work, I should be very glad to take my share in bringing about the liberation of all forms of religion from all interference on the part of the civil power [cheers]. Dear sir, the men who think to frighten us from the course upon which we have entered have, I think, both mistaken us and the principles upon which we act. With me, this question enters vitally and essentially into all that constitutes the ground of my hope as a sinner in the sight of God. Hence it is, if I do not mistake, a question which no possible accident that may occur will ever quench—a movement that no circumstances whatsoever that may transpire will ever impede its progress. It is a part and parcel of that great truth which, like the stone in the vision of Daniel, is

to go forth until it covers and comprehends the whole earth. Hence to the men who have mistaken us I say, Fellow-citizens, do not mistake us any longer, for it is not a puerile, a transitory, or merely accidental question, but one which enters heart and soul into all that we understand by the ministry of every consolation between a sinner who has transgressed God's law and God's revelation of mercy in bringing that sinner to himself.

Mr. J. FLETCHER seconded the adoption of the petition.

Mr. TILLET then moved that the Chairman be authorized to sign the petition on behalf of the meeting, and that the thanks of the meeting be given to him for his kindness in presiding. Carried by acclamation.

Mr. TILLET announced that a course of lectures would be given, the particulars of which would be made public in a few days. Mr. Reed would deliver the first, on "The Efficiency of the Voluntary System."

AN ENGLISH BISHOP IN CHINA.—It is intended, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, to found a bishopric somewhere in the Chinese seas, probably at Victoria, Hong-Kong. Towards the funds for this purpose there is at present upwards of £18,000 in hand, (£5,000 of which is for a college, granted in part by anonymous donors, and the remainder collected under a pastoral letter by the Bishop of London). The remaining sum necessary is to be collected by voluntary subscriptions, about £20,000 being required before the consent of the Government for the foundation of a new see can be expected.—*Daily News*.

ANOTHER ROCK AHEAD.—We trust that a rumour which has been current of late is more than a mere rumour—a proposal as likely as it is desirable—as likely and fitting, considering the man, as it is desirable for the cause—namely, that Professor Miller is to leave the chair of surgery to occupy the chair of clinical surgery, both of these being Crown appointments. If this be so, the plot will thicken fast. In the first place, the Town Council will feel bound, agreeably to the doctrine laid down by the Court in the recent case of the Hebrew chair, to apply the test to Mr. Miller. Mr. Miller is a staunch Free Churchman, and we believe would sooner have his right hand excised than use it to satisfy the ecclesiastical gauger when he demands his signature—and what follows? The Crown is insulted, its presentee being rejected, although in every way qualified for the office; the Senatus is stultified, for they have evoked a power which has now brought themselves into ridicule; the Town Council is exposed to ridicule by doing, at the bidding of the Court of Session, what they thought they were under no compulsion to do; and, to complete the extravaganza, Professor Miller, who now quietly enjoys a chair in the University, and is invited to step up higher, is juggled out of a chair altogether, and his late colleagues politely wish him good morning, as he walks out at the College gate, never to return!—*Scottish Press*.

THE COURT OF ARCHES.—This Court is attracting much attention. A disgusting case is now before it, which was argued by Dr. Addams, on Saturday, in a manner not acceptable to the family interests involved in the official staff of the Court. Dr. Curteis rose to follow Dr. Addams; but the learned Judge said, "I will hear no more to-day after what I have heard. It is disgraceful to the Court, disgraceful to the public, and disgraceful to the profession. The way in which the cause has been argued has been most disgraceful." The learned Judge then rose to leave the chair, and as he was doing so, Dr. Addams, with great warmth, said, "I protest against your observations, sir, and I treat them with contempt and disgust." The further hearing of the case was then adjourned until Saturday next. "The scene that occurred on Saturday," says the *Times*, "at the Arches' Court will be memorable as a portent that the end of this anomalous jurisdiction is not far distant. When Heaven has determined on any one's destruction, it begins by depriving him of reason—so runs the old Roman saw. Sir H. Jenner Fust appears to have forgotten the inquiries made by Parliamentary committees into the constitution of these courts, and the very general opinion which followed on the inquiry, that the days of the ecclesiastical courts were numbered. The public, in fact, and Parliament, have already pronounced their condemnation. The learned civilians are living from day to day. There is no reason but a press of more important matter why Parliament should not have come long ago to a definite resolution with regard to them."

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.—On Sunday morning James Prince Lee, D.D., was consecrated Bishop of Manchester by the Archbishop of York, in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. At eleven o'clock the Bishop's procession entered the chapel, comprising Dr. Burnaby, Vicar-General of the Archbishop of Canterbury; Mr. F. H. Dyke, Principal Registrar of the province of Canterbury; Dr. Addams and Mr. Townshend, the advocate and proctor for the Dean and Chapter of Manchester and for the new bishop; the Bishop of Manchester, accompanied by Mr. John Garbett, rural dean of Birmingham and honorary canon of Worcester. Mr. J. Garbett preached the sermon, taking for his text Acts ii. 47, "The Lord added to the church daily such as should be saved." The discourse was highly Protestant and decidedly evangelical. It was understood that Mr. Gutteridge went into the vestry before the service began, and handed to the Archbishop a protest against the consecration of Dr. Lee. It was said that his Grace immediately put the document in the fire. The new Bishop of Manchester will take his seat in the House of Lords as the junior bishop, as the writ of summons will issue to him to supply the vacancy caused by the translation of Dr. Musgrave, then Bishop of Hereford, to the archbishopric of York.

THE QUEEN AGAINST THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

In the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday, the Attorney-General said that he had to show cause against a rule obtained by Sir F. Kelly, which called on his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and his vicar-general to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue commanding them, or one of them, at a court to be holden for the confirmation of the bishop elect of Here-

ford, to permit certain persons named to oppose the confirmation of the election of the said bishop.

Permission having been given that one counsel from Doctors' Commons should be heard on each side, the Attorney-General proceeded to say that he was instructed by the Government to show cause against the rule with the full concurrence of the Archbishop of Canterbury. There were so many objections to the rule being made absolute that it was difficult to know in what order to present them, and probably it would be most convenient to take the course adopted by Sir F. Kelly, and trace this question from its origin. The arguments of the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and Mr. Hill, occupy about five columns of the daily journals. The three hours' address of the former was taken up in showing—first, that the duty of the archbishop was ministerial only, if not wholly superfluous; and secondly, that the Court of Queen's Bench had at any rate no power to interfere by *mandamus*. The Attorney-General argued with great force, that the case, whatever its merits, is not a proper subject for the remedy by *mandamus*. If the vicar-general and his assessors form a court, it is argued that they have decided on a matter within their own jurisdiction, and that an application to the Queen's Bench is an attempt to establish an appeal to that court, which is not authorized by law. If, on the other hand, the duty of confirmation is merely ministerial, it is contended that by confirming the election the archbishop and his officers have done their duty, and are *functi officio*; and that even the letters patent by which they were set in motion, having fulfilled their purpose, have ceased to be in force. In one case the Court of Queen's Bench would have no jurisdiction; in the other, no ground would be established for exercising its jurisdiction.

The Solicitor-General's speech consisted, for the most part, of generalities. He argued, that because the requirements of the Act of Henry VIII. are declared in the preamble of a later act to be a mere shadow and pretence, and to be derogatory to the royal prerogative, they are therefore not compulsory. The Solicitor-General even includes the act of Henry VIII. itself among the shams which he denounced, and expatiated on the substantial interests of the Church of England, of which he is a member. But unfortunately a writ of *mandamus* will not issue to maintain genuine religion, and it will sometimes be granted to secure the observance of legal fiction.

At four o'clock the Court interrupted Mr. Hill in his argument, and deferred its continuance until the next day.

EDUCATION.—TAKING THE MONEY.—The Committee of the Union School at South Shields have, at length, resolved to accept Government money for pupil teachers. This step has been forced on them by the financial difficulties of the school. Of course it has caused a disruption of the committee, the members opposed to Government education having withdrawn. It is understood that the latter are making arrangements for more vigorously promoting voluntary education by opening a new school.—*Newcastle Guardian*.

FIRE IN THE BURLINGTON ARCADE.—An alarming fire broke out on Saturday morning at a few minutes before five o'clock, and which, in a very brief space of time, laid in ruins four or five houses, and severely damaged others. The scene of its operations was Burlington-arcade, Piccadilly, a continuous line of shops and sleeping apartments, extending from Burlington-street, Regent-street, into Piccadilly, the whole under one roof. It appears that whilst the night-beadle was going his rounds in the arcade, he perceived smoke issuing from the basement of the premises belonging to Mr. Russell, whip maker, No. 14. He forthwith rang the fire-bell, and after considerable trouble he succeeded in making Mr. Russell and his family sensible of the danger to which they were exposed. The fire having extended to the shop, the inmates were compelled to escape over the roof of the arcade to an adjoining house. Within a few minutes the flames burst through the front of the shop, and set fire to the house opposite, known as the Civit Cat toy warehouse, and nearly at the same time the roof of the arcade was wrapt in flames. Shortly afterwards the engines arrived in rapid succession, and having an abundant supply of water, they, after the lapse of two hours, succeeded in preventing the further progress of the flames, but not until four or five houses were destroyed, and several others much damaged. During the whole period of the fire the greatest alarm and confusion prevailed in the neighbourhood, as it was anticipated that the whole of the arcade would be destroyed. Fortunately no lives were lost. It is a matter of astonishment to every person who witnessed the raging of the fire, that Mr. Russell and his family had not perished; for when he jumped out of bed on being aroused by the porter, the flooring of his bedroom was so hot that he could scarcely stand on it, and the moment he opened his room door he was nearly prostrated by the flames. He had the presence of mind to close the room instantly; if he had not done so his life would have been forfeited. It would be impossible to tell the exact value of the property destroyed, but as every shop was expensively fitted up, the damage must be considerable. The shops which contained the most valuable of the stock in trade were glazed with large sheets of plate glass. During the after part of the day workmen were engaged in closing up the front of the houses destroyed, and in the evening business was resumed, except in the houses destroyed. Most of the property was insured.

A WOULD-BE BURGLAR AT BETHNAL GREEN has met with a dreadful punishment in the pursuit of his criminal object. Three men had ascended the roof of a wholesale grocer's premises by means of a ladder, and they appear to have attempted in vain to force open a trap-door; a neighbour heard them, opened his window, and shouted; two of the men descended the ladder; but the third, in his fright, missed his footing, and fell to the pavement, sustaining hurts that will cripple him for life.

Mr. Thomas Drewery, the druggist of Hull, who had been wrongfully convicted on a charge of stealing a horse and gig, has received from the Home Office a "free pardon."

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

STEEPLE BUMPSTEAD, ESSEX.—On Thursday last, a new and commodious room, for the instruction of boys and girls on the British system, was opened in the above village by a public meeting. Mr. Joseph Dixon, of Stebbing, who has been indefatigable in his exertions to procure the necessary funds for the building, was called to the chair. About 300 persons were present, who were addressed by Messrs. Sainsbury, of Finchfield, Price, of Woodham Ferris, and Chapman, of Bumpstead; James Deed, Esq., of London; Mr. R. S. Smith, of the British and Foreign School Society; and other gentlemen. The audience was most attentive, an excellent feeling pervaded the meeting, and all went away apparently well delighted with the proceedings of the evening. The room, which is a handsome building, and quite an ornament to the village, was opened nearly free from debt. The ground was given by W. Willett, Esq. An active, intelligent teacher has been secured from the training establishment of the British and Foreign School Society; and the most beneficial results are anticipated from the establishment of such a school in the large and much neglected village of Steeple Bumpstead.

DR. MASSIE, of Salford, has accepted the appointment of Secretary to the Home Missionary Society.

LONDON BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—This association held its fourteenth annual services at Park-street Chapel, Southwark, on Wednesday last. The letters from the churches occupied a large portion of the time. The Rev. S. Green addressed the assembly on the contents of the letters. The association, he said, had been in existence fifteen years, and the present year showed no improvement. The association was composed of thirty-two churches; letters were received from twenty-eight only; of these, thirteen exhibited an increase in their number of members, ten had decreased, and five remained stationary. The clear increase over the whole was 134, making less than five to each church. At no period in the history of the association were the churches in so languid a condition—they were just at their lowest point. When the state of business in London was considered, there was no cause to wonder at the state of the churches. The Treasurer said, that £104 8s. 9d. had been received, £75 had been expended in aid to three churches, leaving a balance in the Treasurer's hands of £29 8s. 9d.—*Universe.*

EGERTON, LANCASHIRE.—Mr. Anthony Bateson, of Lee Chapel, Horwich, has received and accepted the unanimous invitation of the church assembling in the Independent Chapel, Egerton, near Bolton, Lancashire, and intends to enter upon his new sphere on the second Sabbath in February.

MARSDEN, NEAR HALIFAX.—Mr. Hanley Pickergill, late of Rishworth, has received and accepted an unanimous call from the church and congregation of the Independent denomination at Marsden, and has just entered upon his labours under very encouraging prospects of success.

DR. CANDLISH has resigned the Professorship of the Free Church College, Edinburgh, preferring to remain minister of St. George's Free Church.

WOOD-GATE CHAPEL, LOUGHBOROUGH.—Mr. Joseph Goadby, who has been many years pastor of the General Baptist Church, Dover-street, Leicester, has accepted an invitation to the pastorate of the recently formed church at Loughborough.

VINE STREET CHAPEL, LEICESTER.—The Rev. J. J. Owen, of Castle Donington, well known as a minister of considerable energy and talent, has accepted a unanimous invitation from the General Baptist Church, assembling in Vine-street, Leicester, to succeed the late Rev. Adam Smith as their minister and pastor. He is expected to commence his permanent labours on the third Sabbath in February.—*Leicester Mercury.*

GARSTANG.—Mr. John Spencer, late of Hambledon, Bucks, has recently entered upon a new sphere of labour at Garstang, Lancashire, having accepted a unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Congregational Church meeting in that town.

NEWINGTON CHAPEL, LIVERPOOL.—We are authorized to state, that the son of Dr. Vaughan has received a unanimous call from the Church assembling in Newington Chapel, Liverpool; but that he has not signified his acceptance of it, and is, at present, officiating with Mr. Jay, at Bath.—*Patriot.*

MR. WILLIAM GILLESPIE has written home to the Missionary Societies here, from Hong Kong, announcing the baptism of two Chinese converts. One of them is a rich merchant from Tung-Koon, named Luonting-Shen; the other is a bookbinder, about 60 years of age, whose name is Kwan-sang. He also adds that there are several others desirous of admission to Christianity.

PLYMOUTH.—ORDINATION OF A MISSIONARY.—Mr. W. H. Hill, late senior student of the Western College, was ordained as a Missionary to India, on Thursday, the 6th inst., in Norley-street Chapel, Plymouth. An introductory address, descriptive of the condition and claims of India, was delivered by Mr. T. Boaz; Mr. Eliezer Jones asked the usual questions; Mr. T. C. Hine offered the ordination prayer; and Dr. Payne gave the charge. Messrs. W. Rooker, J. Pyer, and W. Spencer, otherwise officiated on the occasion. A copy of the Sacred Scriptures, elegantly bound, the gift of the young people belonging to the several Independent congregations of the three towns, was presented to Mr. Hill, during the service, as an expression of high esteem for his personal character, and of lively interest in his official success.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.—On Friday the first general meeting of the donors and subscribers to this Institution was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of electing 10 out of a list of 36 applicants on the foundation of the Institution. Sir George Carroll took the chair. Amongst the donations announced were—Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., 100 guineas; Sir George Carroll, 20 guineas; Baron Rothschild, 10 guineas; Mr. Sheriff Cubitt, 10 guineas; Alderman Sir Peter Laurie, 10 guineas; D. W. Wire, Esq., 10 guineas, &c.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE "NONCONFORMIST."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—It affords me very much pleasure to read the encouraging letters addressed to you as to the future success of your very talented and consistent journal, the *Nonconformist*.

As to my humble efforts, they are at your command; and to the very utmost shall be put forth to assist in the work of progression.

For the last fourteen years I have been engaged as village preacher in this neighbourhood, and am fully conversant with the views, &c., of the various congregations amongst which I labour. Now, if you will have the kindness to send me by post, a few copies of the "Address," I will endeavour to instil into the minds of the villagers the importance of good sound political knowledge founded upon New Testament principles, and will recommend them to become subscribers to the *Nonconformist* new series, to be published on the first Wednesday in March; by this means, I trust, I shall be able to procure subscribers for another copy or two; and, as every little helps, assist in increasing your sale, and thereby enable you to go from "anxiety to strength." Let each village preacher and Sunday-school teacher throughout the kingdom adopt the same plan, and I cannot but believe much may be done. We are not so well established in the "principles of Nonconformity, and the Workings of Willinghood," as to be able at present to dispense with such instruction and sound well-digested "Anti-state-church doctrines," as every week may be found in the pages of your journal; and which, considering the bitter opposition so constantly manifested by the State Church ministers and her advocates, especially in rural districts, are more than ever necessary of being made known, in order to counteract the false and baneful sentiments in reference to Dissenters it has frequently been my lot to hear and to witness. Hoping the sincere and earnest efforts of every individual conjointly who values the principles you have so long espoused and defended may place you in a position of strength and increased circulation,

I remain, dear Sir, though personally unknown,
Yours very sincerely and respectfully,
Upton-upon-Severn, Jan. 22, 1848. JOSEPH W. REED.

THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—A paragraph in your paper of last Wednesday, taken from the "Town Talk" of the *Jersey Record*, requires one word of correction.

Sundry changes are mentioned as likely to take place in the management of the Society, so as to effect a saving of £700 a-year.

A reference to the reports will show that this must be a saving of pretty nearly "cent. per cent." The entire expense of the management of the society—for salaries—not exceeding this sum.

I learn that, even including the salaries of the travelling agents (three), the salaries do not exceed £1,200 a-year—less than one shilling in the pound on the Home income of the mission.

I have much confidence in the wisdom and economy of the committee, and the changes talked of may be desirable on other grounds than those of expense. But they will certainly save nothing (material) by them. And that every one knows, who receives "Town Talk" with the common prudence which such a writer demands.

I send these statements, to meet the real censure which the paragraph in question pronounces, though in the form of praise. If the committee can save it now, they ought to have saved it before. But the truth is, as I find from a comparison of the reports of all the societies, that the expenses of the Baptist Missionary Society for the purposes referred to are not only as small as the ratio named, but are very considerably smaller in proportion than those of any other missionary society in this country.

Pardon the space I take in correcting what is not your mistake, and believe me,

Yours very cordially,
A LOOKER-ON.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The manner in which you have put the question of Capital Punishments, in a late leading article, is, so far as my reading extends, quite novel. I was indeed much interested in the mode of your illustrating the subject. The inviolability of human life under all circumstances never appeared to me a scriptural idea, or philosophically tenable. The non-employment of the sword, as a *dernier resort*, to my mind, involves the non-employment of physical weapons altogether. It seems impossible to confer on the magistrate the right of inflicting any corporeal punishment, without, at the same time, assigning to him the power and the means too of carrying out his purpose. The employment of power supposes an antagonistic power. Hence the authority of the magistrate may be resisted, and this circumstance involves the necessity, the propriety and justice of conferring on him such power as shall enable him to obtain the mastery. Now, who can define what power less than that of inflicting the extreme penalty, may not, in some supposable case of resistance to authority, be demanded? Probably it may be objected that this reasoning would prove the necessity of conferring on parents similar power. Admitting this to be a legitimate inference, it can hold good only at such periods, and in such conditions in the history of man, in which there could be no "power ordained by God." It could only obtain in the patriarchal state, and only, indeed, in such periods of that state when society, as such, had assumed neither form nor being. Where society is formed, there exists "a power ordained by God," standing at the back of the parent: the magistrate is, in reality, present, ready to punish the resisting culprit. I, however, do not write this article for the purpose of entering at length into the lawfulness or unlawfulness of capital punishment. I should feel myself incompetent to enter the lists with you, were I quite opposed to the views you have taken. I have hitherto always advocated capital punishment for certain offences. Your article at first almost converted me to your opinion, that "whilst Christianity does not tear up the commission with which Providence has entrusted the magistrate, nor ask that social order should be sacrificed that a single life may be lengthened out a little longer, it however charges him to be satisfied upon evidence which none can reasonably gainsay, that his commission cannot be carried out without resorting to so awful an extremity as that of capital punishment, and that such punishments are not congenial to the spirit of Christianity unless this necessity obtains." This mode of putting the question was new to me. It appeared almost, if not quite, conclusive. Upon reflecting, however, on your

article, I thought I might ask for a place in your columns or a few reflections which the remarks of others, rather than your own, have suggested.

I have observed, in almost all those who have contended for the unlawfulness of capital punishment, a constant putting the morality of the New Testament in opposition to that of the Old. It has indeed been carried so far, in many instances, as to lead to the abandonment of Moses and the prophets as teachers unworthy of reference on questions of morality. It has appeared to me, too, that this abandonment was not an illegitimate consequence of setting the morality of the latter dispensation in opposition to the former. It seems that if the Redeemer of mankind has indeed introduced into the world a purer system of morals than had previously obtained, then it becomes us to regard the laws of God, previous to his coming, as less "holy, just, and good," than the Apostle Paul thought them to be. But this placing of the morality of the two dispensations in opposition to each other, appears to me quite unwarranted. It has no sanction from the writers of the New Testament. There is nothing said by the Apostles like what we sometimes hear of the superior morality of the new dispensation. There is not a word about Christ's coming, to introduce a purer code of morals. So far, indeed, from this, is the actual fact, that the Saviour of mankind is not once referred to by the Apostles, as a lawgiver, except in reference to the new commandment, "which, indeed, is not a new commandment, but an old one, which had been from the beginning," because it is, in fact, involved in the general principle, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." When the great Apostle of the Gentiles beseeches the disciples of the Saviour, in the Epistle to the Romans, by the mercies of God to present their bodies a living sacrifice, when he instructs them not to be conformed to this world, he does this, not by referring them to any code of laws introduced by his Lord and Master, but by inculcating upon them certain precepts, all which, with many others that, as he observes, he might have named, may be summed up in these words, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." The Divine Redeemer himself never inculcated any new commandment on his disciples. He indeed freed the law of those fine glosses which the fathers or rabbies of the olden time had put on them. He, however, taught nothing in morality but what was involved in the two great precepts of the Old Testament, "Thou shalt love the Lord, &c., and thy neighbour as thyself." Had he introduced, as some suppose, a pure code of morality—was this the real meaning of the several parts of Matthew vi.—it would be a marvellous thing that not one of his disciples should have insisted upon this new code. The institutions of Baptism, the Lord's Supper, and the appointment of the ministry, are not referred to here. I am not aware that they are even included in this code by those who take the opposite view of this subject. The fact of our Lord himself, and of his disciples, constantly pointing to the patriarchs and prophets for example and precept, on the subject of morals, but especially the absence of all reference to the Divine Redeemer, as the giver of any new laws, or to any new law enacted by him, seems incontrovertibly to prove that the sentiment respecting the greater purity of Christian morals than that code which previously existed by Divine appointment is unscriptural. To the moral law these observations apply, and not to either the municipal or ceremonial, the former of which had its abrogation, in whole or in part, by the fact of the Jews coming under a foreign yoke, and the latter was rendered unnecessary by the High Priest of the Christian dispensation "entering within the veil, not with the blood of bulls or of goats, but with his own blood." There is, to my mind, a very strong objection to setting the morality of the two dispensations in opposition to each other, from its tendency to infidelity. Once weaken the sanctions of the Old Testament, the moral precepts (not ceremonial, nor municipal), and the examples of piety there recorded will be treated with indifference and neglect. It is not improbable, then, that the sanctions of the New Testament will gradually lose their power. If I am not mistaken, this downward tendency to infidelity, this gradually weakening influence of divine sanctions, has been especially exhibited in those classes of professors who have, in the earlier stages of their religious history, maintained views derogatory to the morality of the Old Testament. These thoughts, I believe, are not opposed to your article. They do not, however, comport with the general class of writers on Capital Punishments. If you think them worthy of publication, you will, by the insertion of them in the *Nonconformist*, much oblige
Yours truly,
G. SLATER.

61, Union-street, Stonehouse, near Plymouth, Devon,
January 1st, 1848.

COST OF BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.—The *Times*, in an able article on this subject, after alluding to the want of funds to fit up more than one-fourth of a model establishment in Goulston-square, Whitechapel, says:—"Instead of £13,500 as the total cost of the building, it will amount to £20,000. But whether or not the decision on this point shall be in favour of or against the committee, has yet to be shown; and if, as we cannot doubt, they be supplied with the necessary funds, that will prove that the scale of their works is not too extensive. That large sums are necessary for the proper establishment of baths and wash-houses, may be sufficiently inferred from the fact, that the corporation of Liverpool, possessing already two establishments, one of which cost between £3,000 and £4,000, and the other about £12,000, adopted on the 11th instant, a resolution to raise £25,000 more, to carry Sir Henry Dukinfield's Public Baths and Wash-houses Act into execution. Our friends in Liverpool are not the men to throw away £25,000, after wasting £15,000; and we therefore have the best assurance we can wish, that £40,000 is not too great an outlay for a town resembling, in many respects, the eastern portion of the metropolis. The bathers in the incomplete building in Goulston-square, exceeded 32,000 in the five months ending last Christmas, and the inquiries of the poor for the completion of the wash-house are constant."

THE GOVERNMENT SURVEY OF LONDON.—A party of Sappers and Miners from Woolwich, on Saturday, commenced the erection of the scaffolding at the north-west tower of Westminster Abbey, from which the intended Government survey of London is to be taken. The place is said to have been chosen as affording the best view of the western part of the metropolis, in connexion with the great plan in sanitary improvement, which, under the new commissioners, is intended to be carried out, the Government supplying the plan.

MR. THOMAS S. DUNCOMBE, M.P., by the death of his father, comes in for £200,000, and pays off debts to the amount of £80,000, by insurances.—*Leeds Mercury.*

EDUCATION IN WALES.

Speaking of the reports of the Educational Commissioners to the Principality, the *Leeds Mercury* says:—Of Mr. Symons's accuracy we have testimony from an unexpected quarter. The Rev. Thomas Williams, *clergyman* of Llanvavley, in Monmouthshire, Secretary of an Educational Society, and friendly to Government aid, addresses a letter to the *Cardiff and Merthyr Guardian*, in which he says:—

Mr. Symons, in his controversy with Mr. Baines, appeals to the silence of the local press as a proof of the truth of his deductions, and as a general sign of acquiescence in his remarks. Under these circumstances, I feel bound to enter my protest against any such conclusion, and to offer through your columns proofs of the strange inaccuracy of his statements, and the worthlessness of his report as to the real state of education in this country.

Then the reverend gentleman shows that when Mr. Tremeneere was sent into Monmouthshire, after the Chartist outbreak in 1839, he reported only 1,986 day-scholars in the principal mining districts—Bedwelty, Aberystwith, Trevelin, and Mynyddysalwyn; whereas Mr. Symons found there no less than 3,787 scholars,—or an increase within seven years of nearly 100 per cent.; and yet Mr. Symons says that "according to all account, there is a decrease of education!" Even the scholars in the Church Sunday-schools have increased within the same period, in that district, from 940 to 1,994, or more than 100 per cent.

In the columns of the same paper we find an interesting report of a public meeting of the subscribers and friends to the British schools at Cardiff, which had cost £743, and were attended by an average of 255 scholars. The Report concludes as follows:—

Your committee have great pleasure in laying these facts before you, and in doing so they think they present an additional proof that the people can and do provide education for themselves, and that they need not the appliances of civil power either as a substitute or as an assistant. And they believe their views are in harmony with the subscribers' when they say, "Let the Government first do all things well that are legitimately within its province, before it undertakes to do those things for the people which they can do better themselves."

The following resolution was passed unanimously by the meeting:—

Resolved,—That this meeting hails with pleasure the mighty efforts that are now being put forth in different parts of the country for the education of the poorer classes, and unhesitatingly pledges itself to resist any attempt of the Government, by assistance or otherwise, to intermeddle therewith.

The *Principality*, a very spirited Dissenting newspaper published at Haverfordwest, sums up an able article on the "Mock Trial" to which Wales has been subjected by the Government Commissioners, in the following declaration:—

NO STATE RELIGION—NO STATE EDUCATION. We will devote our wealth and energies to the promotion of both, in dependence upon God, without going to Egypt or Assyria for help.

The following appears in the *Leeds Mercury* of Saturday:—

WALES.—A CHALLENGE.

To the Editor of the *Leeds Mercury*.

GENTLEMEN,—Much has been written of late on the moral, social, and intellectual condition of the Principality, in consequence of the publication of the reports of the Commissioners who are appointed to investigate into the state of education in that part of the kingdom. Editors of newspapers—the *Intelligencer* for example—and others, who have never before evinced the slightest degree of interest in the Welsh nation, have held them up as objects of ridicule and scorn, by representing them as barbarians or semi-barbarians, deep sunk in ignorance, immorality, and crime; and the gross calumnies thus promulgated have called forth many an able pen in their defence (and the thanks of every Welshman is due to Mr. Baines for his able letters), and in refutation of the illiberal, cruel, and unjust charges which have been brought against them. Now, I am not going to trouble you with any remarks of my own on these matters, further than to say that my views are in perfect accordance with the Rev. E. Davies, Theological Professor of Brecknock College (and a more competent witness could not be found through the length and breadth of the Principality), who, in his printed evidence, as given in the second volume of the Reports, says:—"My position and standing as a minister of the gospel and as a tutor of youth destined for the Welsh ministry, enable me to say that the Principality will bear comparison with any country under the sun, in point of piety, good morals, and religious information." And I do not hesitate to add, that the various classes of the Welsh people will be found to be at least equal in point of general intelligence, to the same classes of persons in any part of England.

In order to put this matter to the proof, I beg leave to submit the following proposal:—Let a number of parishes, say from six to twelve, in any agricultural districts in Wales, be forthwith visited, and a series of questions on general matters, to be agreed upon by the visitors beforehand, be put to a given number of individuals, chosen in such manner as may be deemed most judicious, and let the replies be carefully noted down. Let the same procedure be adopted in one or more of the manufacturing, mining, and coal districts of Wales. Then let similar districts in England be visited, and examined in the same way, and let the results be submitted to competent persons, jointly agreed upon by the investigators. If a verdict be given against the Welsh, I undertake to defray all the costs of the investigation; but if it be in their favour, the expenses shall be paid by the party accepting this challenge. As a matter of course, the examination in Wales must be conducted in the Welsh language, and I shall have no objection to its being carried out in those districts where the English tongue is the least understood.

I shall be prepared, whenever required, to accompany—or appoint one on my behalf to do so—any competent person on this errand, and to give satisfactory security for the due performance of the above engagement, as to the payment of expenses, and shall of course expect a similar undertaking on the part of the individual who may accompany me. The districts to be visited, and the exact mode of conducting the investigation, can be arranged when my proposal is accepted.

In conclusion I beg to state, that my only object in taking the present steps is to endeavour to arrive at the facts of the case.

I am, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,

80, Lord-street, Liverpool, January 19th, 1848.

Mr. Morris (says our esteemed contemporary) is well known to the principal merchants of Leeds, who would be ready to guarantee his payment of the cost of the inquiry he challenges. Mr. Morris is a man who knows perfectly what he is about, and his challenge is cool and business-like. There are many things, even in the Reports of the Commissioners, but still more in the letters which have been drawn forth by those Reports, to lead us to believe, that in scriptural and religious knowledge the Welsh would be found very superior to the English peasantry, whilst the former are also a very shrewd and ready people, who would be found to have improved their recent advantages to the utmost.

THE QUEEN AND DR. SIMPSON.—We have authority to state, that there is not the slightest foundation for the report published in the *Witness* of Saturday, that Dr. Simpson had been summoned to leave Edinburgh to attend Her Majesty at her approaching accouchement. —*Caledonian Mercury*.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION AND THE MINUTES OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

As soon after the annual meeting as possible, the following Memorial was prepared, signed, and forwarded to the Committee of Council; and a request made for a deputation to be permitted to support its prayer:—

To the Right Honourable the Committee of her Majesty's Privy Council on Education.

The Memorial of the Officers and Committee of the Sunday School Union of London,

Sheweth.—That your Memorialists are the representatives of 6,932 gratuitous Sunday School Teachers of London. That at the last Annual Meeting of the Society, held in Exeter-hall, on Thursday, the 6th of May last, more than four thousand persons, nearly the whole of whom were gratuitous Sunday School Teachers, were assembled, and the following resolution was proposed and adopted:—

"That whilst the confidence which the constituents of this Union have always reposed in its officers has been so well sustained by their active and well-directed efforts, for stimulating and encouraging Sunday Schools at home and abroad—this meeting would especially urge upon their vigilant attention the adoption of such measures as shall not only secure the continuance of the Sabbath Schools of our country and foreign lands in the present state of prosperity, but shall also guard them as far as possible from the extinction with which they are perilled by the Minutes of Council in their progressive operation, and that the teachers and friends now present cordially assure the Committee that, in their individual capacity they are fully resolved to yield them their most willing co-operation, in acts worthy their character as the friends of civil and religious liberty, and so essentially needed by the crisis at which we have arrived."

That your Memorialists, in pursuance of such resolution, have carefully examined the influence which the recent Minutes of Council may have on the Sunday Schools of this country.

That it is apprehended that from the unwillingness of some parties to accept aid from the Government, or the inability of places having a small population to support more than one school, there will in many cases be no other means of public daily education than that afforded by a school conducted by those who accept the assistance offered by the Government.

That the Sunday School system has so greatly increased, and its advantages are so highly estimated, that it is probable such a school will be connected with every such day school.

That in many daily schools it is the practice to require the scholars to learn the catechisms and the formularies of the Church with which the schools are connected, and to attend the public worship on Sundays.

That where, from the causes already stated, there is but one public daily school, to which the parents must, therefore, necessarily send their children for instruction, it will be a great grievance to them, if religious catechisms and formularies are taught, and the attendance of the children required on Sundays, either at the Sunday School, or at public worship, contrary to the inclinations of the parents.

That the results of such a regulation will be to compel the parents either to sacrifice the advantages of daily education for their children, or to withdraw them from attendance at the Sunday School and public worship which they approve.

That the intentions of the Government in affording aid in the promotion of education will thus be frustrated, or violence committed against the religious liberties of the people.

Your Memorialists therefore respectfully urge that a condition be annexed to all grants made under the authority of your Lordships, that in schools receiving such aid, the learning of religious catechisms and formularies, and attendance on Sundays at schools or public worship, be not rendered compulsory on the scholars.

The receipt of this Memorial was acknowledged on the 18th Sept., and the interview promised; but circumstances, over which the Committee of the Sunday School Union had no control, combined to postpone it. At length, Thursday, January 20, was fixed. The interview took place with the Lord President of the Council (Marquis Lansdowne), attended by the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education (Mr. Kay Shuttleworth), when the deputation urged, personally, the various topics adverted to in the Memorial; after which, his Lordship stated that his own feelings, and, he believed, the feelings of every member of the Committee of Council, were in harmony with the object sought for by the Committee of the Sunday School Union; that every effort had been made, short of direct interference, to procure a rescinding of the rule of the National Society, by which the scholars were required to learn the Church Catechism, and to attend on Sundays; that those efforts had been almost successful, but some circumstances occurred which caused them to fail, and the rule still continued; but that in his Lordship's own neighbourhood, and in other parts, it was not enforced where found objectionable: that the Committee of Council, having acted for some years with the National Society, on the understanding that its regulations should be maintained, did not feel themselves at liberty to require the rescinding of the rule; and that any such interference might cause it to be enforced still more rigidly; but that if in any place it appeared that any parties were deprived of the means of education through the operation of such a regulation, the Committee would be ready to give assistance beyond their usual limit, in order to enable a school to be established and carried on for the benefit of such parties, being anxious to encourage the formation of schools to be conducted on liberal principles.

The deputation explained to his Lordship that the Memorial was intended to apply to all bodies which might make the learning religious catechisms, and attendance on Sundays, a condition for receiving scholars into the daily school.

His Lordship made several inquiries as to the constitution of the Sunday School Union, and the mode of conducting Sunday schools, which were answered; and in reply to an inquiry as to whether there would be any objection to his statements to the deputation being made public, his Lordship said that they were at full liberty to make his views known in any manner they might think desirable.

Several of the publications of the Union were left with his Lordship, and the interview was thus brought to a close.

IRELAND.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.

At the Ennis Special Commission, on Friday se'night, Michael Skeehan and three other men were found guilty, and sentenced to fourteen years' transportation, for a mid-day attack, with arms-stealing, on the house of Captain Walsh, at Trough.

Sentence of ten years' transportation was subsequently passed on Liddy and O'Brien, for an attack on the cars of two farmers returning with their wives from Limerick market. It was through the courage of one of the women that one of the men was identified: she struck him so severe a blow across the forehead as to leave a permanent mark.

On Saturday, sentence of death was passed on Patrick Ryan and James Haynes, for aiding in the murder of Mr. Watson. It was rumoured that these men had each received £5 as their assassination-fee.

There remain for trial at the adjourned Limerick sitting twelve cases of murder and conspiracy to kill; and several Whiteboy offences, such as attacks on houses, seizing arms and robbery, implicating ninety-three persons who are in custody.

The chief trial on Saturday was that of Michael Butler and Matthew Hourigan, for the murder of a man named Patrick Cleary, on the 6th of November, near Broadfoot, a short distance from Limerick. The prisoners were found guilty, on declarations made by the dying man on several occasions before he died, that "Butler fired the pistol, and Hourigan was with him." The convicts were sentenced to death on Monday.

On Monday, John Crowe, a farmer holding a respectable position, was tried for conspiring to procure the murder of James Watson. The deed was actually committed by Patrick Ryan and James Haynes, already sentenced to death for the crime; but the assassination had been planned at Crowe's house. The chief evidence against Crowe was that given by two lads, his nephews. They both spoke to conversations between Ryan and Crowe on the subject of taking Mr. Watson's life. The prisoner had also babbled in prison to one Shaughnessy, to whom he mentioned that Mr. Watson had "cauted" his cattle for rent; and he added—"I thought that neither God nor man could blame me for killing such a ruffian." The jury found Crowe guilty.

Thomas M'Mahoney was then tried and found guilty of arms-stealing and murder. And there being no further business before the Commission, the grand jury were allowed a respite, though they were not discharged.

THE BILL FOR THE REPRESSION OF OUTRAGE is applied with vigour and promptitude. The *Westmeath Independent* mentions the arrival in several districts of strong bodies of police for the purpose of disarming the peasantry: they are backed by parties of military. Similar means are to be applied to all the proclaimed districts.

REMEDY FOR IRISH INDOLENCE.—A temporary Poor-law Inspector in Ireland describes his mode of applying the labour-test to applicants for relief:—

The system I most rigidly adhere to of enforcing work in the house is operating most beneficially. I parade in the entrance-hall a quantity of new shovels and hammers, which are visible to all applicants. Many impostors have made off at the sight of them alone, and no appearance has been entered against their names on calling over the lists for admission. Those who are passed, as soon as they are clothed and washed (a process by no means agreeable to them), are invited to break stones. This ninety-nine out of 100 protest they do not know how to do, never having done such a thing in their lives: the answer to which is, it is high time they did. After working two or three hours, they give up sometimes, and request their discharge; but as by the regulations they cannot demand it under three hours' notice, they are again invited to break on for the stipulated time; and this in general so generally disgusts them, that they leave with the determination of never being taken in the same trap again. . . . This refers only to impostors; for to those who are really destitute the having to break a few stones for their keep can be no hardship; and the whole would appear ludicrous were it not for the sad reflections it necessarily leads to.

Mr. Hugh Morgan Tuite, of Tooma, in Westmeath, on behalf of the guardians of Mullingar Union, has sent a remonstrance to the Poor-law Commissioners, against stone-breaking as a test for able-bodied paupers. In reply, the Commissioners defend the principle of their regulation, and express their determination to adhere to it as a test at the outset. But they promise, that if, after the application of the test, the number of able-bodied men on the relief-lists remains unchanged, they will then endeavour to promote the employment of the men in completing the unfinished roads. On no account, however, will they sanction the employment of pauper labour on private farms.

IRISH AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.—A NEW ERA.—We trace the steps of Lord Clarendon's Commissioners of Agricultural Improvement with very different feelings from those with which we mark the progress, although necessary, of the Commissioners of offended justice. The experiment of affording the Irish peasantry practical instructions in agriculture was a felicitous conception; a plan suggested by the crisis, admirably adapted to it, and more successful in its results than was to have been expected among a people whose minds had been so studiously warped from everything rational and useful, that the transparent common-sense of the undertaking was the feature that most alarmed us for its popularity. The reports from many parts of the island are very satisfactory indeed. We find the example of the Jack Cades of Killarney generally discountenanced, and the practical instructors well received, not only by the farmers, but by the proprietors and the clergy. The Marquis of Waterford, having sown his wild oats, is now applying himself with well-directed vigour to the sowing of other grain, which will yield him a fairer harvest than he ever reaped in his days of frolic and dissipation. The Catholic priests of the same county are uniting their influences to his; and the effects are visible, says the report of Mr. Churchill, in the operations of the farmers, who have been saved from an absurd and ruinous method of tillage; which, following the track of a vicious custom, they were generally on the point of adopting. At Portlaw a number of small farmers met to receive the advice proffered them, and two Catholic clergymen attended on the occasion, giving authority and weight to the instructor's recommendations. Would it not

well become all Roman Catholic clergymen to "go and do likewise?" Would it not be infinitely more becoming in Bishop M'Hale and Bishop Cantwell to sanction with their reverend names and powerful influences an enterprise of practical philanthropy like this, than the wild-goose chase of either Old Ireland or Young Ireland after an object the most chimerical in the world of shadows?—*Examiner*.

ALTAR DENUNCIATION, AND THE CATHOLIC CLERGY.—The clergy of the archbishopric of Tuam have been very busy in manifesting their anger at the notice which has been taken in Parliament of the altar denunciations. A meeting was recently held in the deanery of Clifden, in Connemara, at which resolutions were passed justifying, in spirit if not in letter, the proceedings of the M'Dermotts and Laffans. The resolutions "deplore the heart-rending scenes of ruthless oppression which have been committed by the landlord class against a starving people;" denounce "the unmerciful exaction of exorbitant rack-rents, without regard to famine, fever, or other consideration;" and "the wholesale eviction of tenantry." "The rent-charge" is described as "a galling remnant of the accursed and blood-stained tithes;" and finally it is resolved—

... that we condemn the alarming notices, evidently the productions of some Orange club, of murdering the priests, which appeared in the public press, so much in unison with Protestant principles, as history attests, as directly tending to revolutionize the country, by raising the same unhallowed cry against the Catholic clergy of Ireland, and performing the same sanguinary atrocities on the Catholic soil of Ireland, which the Infidel Radicals of Switzerland raised and carried into effect against the innocent Jesuits in the Catholic cantons of that afflicted Catholic country.

That it is with feelings of delight we perceive that our illustrious Archbishop, the Most Reverend Dr. M'Hale, has treated with the silent contempt which its impertinence so richly deserves, a dictatorial production signed "Shrewsbury," which appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* newspaper; and that we express our unbounded gratitude to him, and the Right Reverend Dr. Maginn, for their independent and manly vindication of the Catholic clergy of Ireland.

EFFECT OF DEATH PUNISHMENTS.—It is remarkable (observes the *Gateshead Observer*), that the law of death punishment is never carried into effect, in town or city, without enlisting a host of allies on the part of the Abolitionists. In York city, where the cruel author of a triple murder was lately strangled on the scaffold, the scene, intended by the State as a moral lesson, was so far from strengthening the cause of capital punishments, that it exasperated hundreds of the better citizens against the law. They were shocked at a sight which drew tens of thousands of the people, from far and near, to enjoy a holiday with the hangman, and which sent them to their homes debauched and brutalized; and the only local newspaper that has since come under our observation—the quiet *Herald*—is roused to unwonted wrath, and denounces the law as "contrary to Christianity, a remnant of barbarism, and (in its operation) brutalizing to the human mind." Let us hear our city contemporary's description of the revolting scene of Saturday week:—

The horrid nature of the crime for which the culprit had to suffer, had roused a feeling of curiosity in the uncultivated minds of the multitude—a curiosity tinged with barbarism, since it extended no further than to behold the form and features of the wretched man who could be guilty of such an act; and to see if, after all, he could "die game"—an expression made use of by some of the spectators. Throughout the night, and early in the morning, crowds poured into the city from different parts of the county, many of them excited by liquor, and by the crude associations connected with their pilgrimage of barbarism. They took their places; and, in due course, the culprit appeared on the scaffold. At this moment, when the utmost solemnity might have been expected, drunkenness produced quarrelling amongst the multitude; and whilst the spiritual adviser of the victim was praying with him, the oaths of the abandoned ascended, the horrid imprecations of others were issued forth, even thieves were picking pockets, and many indulged in thoughtless wantonness, as if in utter derision of the strange admixture, at an exhibition professedly intended to instruct and reform the assembled multitude. The painful scene closed; the parties retired to their homes; but the extent of the brutalizing effect which must have been produced upon many minds, on that occasion, can only be estimated by marking the progress of each in after-life.

TYPHUS FEVER.—ANOTHER VICTIM.—It is with extreme regret that we have to record the early death of Mr. James Murray, the patient and devoted master of the Ragged School in Sandgate. He never wearied in the performance of his arduous duties. With singular zeal and self-denial he laboured for the instruction and reformation of the rudest and most destitute children of the neighbouring borough, cheered only by his own approving conscience, and the encouragement of the few philanthropic friends who witnessed his laborious usefulness. On the 14th inst. he felt poorly, and became gradually worse until Thursday evening, when typhoid symptoms were apparent; and yesterday he died, leaving behind him a young wife and an infant child. He died, an humble and obscure martyr, but in a noble cause. His place, we fear, will not readily be supplied.—*Gateshead Observer*.

THOMAS CARLYLE ON RAGGED SCHOOLS.—The secretary of the ragged school at Dumfries, the native district of Mr. Carlyle, has received from him the following characteristic letter:—

Dear Sir,—I readily contribute my mite to your Samaritan project, and wish it good speed with my whole heart. In your locality I believe it is much called for, as indeed in most other localities, in these miserable times. Ragged schools are not known to me except by public rumour, nor that scheme of visiting which you propose: but the very definition is a recommendation for such attempts, and awakens in every bystander the wish to see them everywhere faithfully tried. For it is very certain man can teach and guide another; men possessed of some knowledge and virtue can impart thereof to others possessing less or none. And if they never come in contact, in practical constant communication with one another, they cannot even have a chance to accomplish this, which is the summary of all social duties, everlastingly binding, whether it be done or not; and the greatest benefit, properly the one benefit, that man can do to man in our world. Ragged schools with a good effectual schoolmaster, who did not stand by his horn-books and slates, and copy-books alone, but could frankly lay open a wise, hearty, healthy, human soul to ignorant, dirty, encumbered little human souls—such an arrangement I could fancy to be the most excellent of all devices for your object. And as to that of visiting, I well remember reading Dr. Chalmers' development of that scheme, as practised by him in Edinburgh, and feeling that it was full of really practical sense—that if there was any plan of getting their work done, this, beyond all others, was it. May you prosper well; attract whatever is modest, and willing, and effective, round you to co-operate; and see, if slowly, yet certainly, good fruit attend your husbandry. One other wish I will utter, that you may have virtue given you to follow that invaluable precept, Let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth! A precept very difficult to follow in your peculiar circumstances, but one in which all men, in all circumstances, can in some manner follow, and which no man departs from without fatal damage to his enterprise, as many

low spouting "Mechanics' Institutes," Bible Societies, even, and Exeter-hall "labours of love" may, in their present ruinous state, after such assiduous beating the drum, well testify to us.

Believe me, dear sir, yours very sincerely,
Chelsea, Dec. 31, 1847. T. CARLYLE.

PERSECUTION IN THE CANTON DE VAUD.—On Monday a public meeting, numerous and respectfully attended, was held in the Trade's Hall, for the purpose of memorializing the Council of State of the Canton de Vaud on behalf of the Christians in that country who are denied the privilege of public worship. The Lord Provost occupied the chair. Amongst the gentlemen on the platform we observed, the Rev. Dr. Symington, the Rev. Dr. Buchanan, the Rev. Dr. Henderson, the Rev. Dr. King, the Rev. Dr. Robson, the Rev. Dr. Forbes, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, the Rev. Mr. Lorimer, the Rev. David Brown, the Rev. Mr. Wilson of Bridgeton, Rev. J. S. Taylor, Rev. Mr. Rose; John Henderson, Esq., of Park; Henry Dunlop, Esq., of Craigton; Bailie Stewart; John Blackie, Esq.; Jas. Playfair, Esq.; Dr. Aldcorn; John Turner, Esq.; William Buchanan, Esq., &c. The business of the meeting having been opened with prayer, his Lordship, in a short speech, expressed his sense of the laudable nature of the object in support of which they had assembled. On the motion of Dr. Buchanan, seconded by Bailie Stewart, a resolution was adopted, expressive of sympathy with the sufferings of the Christian people of the Canton de Vaud, in being deprived of the right of worshipping according to their conscience; and Dr. King submitted a memorial to the President of the Council of the Canton praying for the removal of the restrictions complained of, which was adopted, and it was arranged that the same should be sent to Lord Palmerston, with a request that his Lordship would transmit the same for presentation. Thanks were then voted to the Chairman, and the benediction having been pronounced, the meeting separated.—*Glasgow Post*.

THE "PATRIOT" NEWSPAPER.—The London correspondent of the *Jersey Christian Record*, corrects a statement made in that journal relative to the *Patriot*, and copied into our paper. It was mentioned as likely that our contemporary would be issued three times instead of twice a week, and that the price of each would be sixpence. The latter part of the statement was a misprint. It should have been fourpence, not sixpence.

BANKRUPTCIES.—In Glasgow the number of bankrupts during 1847 exceeded 100. In the grain trade the liabilities were reckoned at £400,000; in manufactures at £1,328,000; in East India shipping and Colonial interest at £1,208,000; which, with the Ayrshire Iron Company, make a total of £3,256,000. Numerically, the whole bankruptcies of Scotland in 1847 were 523; in England, 1,626.—*Glasgow Post*.

PSALMODY EXERCISES.—We noticed in our last number the commencement of these exercises, at Spa-fields Chapel, on the 17th instant. The attendance was increasingly good at all of them to the end of the week. As proof of the deep interest taken in the subject by the London congregations, we are informed that more than 5,000 are now in attendance upon the classes. Mr. Waite's observations were upon the same subject at all the chapels, and went to show, that psalmody is an ordinance of God, the observance of which is enjoined in the Holy Scriptures, and in which the musical, intellectual, and devotional powers find their highest and most appropriate exercise; and that it is designed to be declarative of the glory of God, and promotive of the dignity, pleasure, piety, and usefulness of those who rightly engage in it. In the amplification of these remarks, the style was more suited to students of mental and moral philosophy than to the people, who require, if made to feel, to be hit with broad, hard fact. Mr. Waite conducts these exercises with an ease, a mastery, and an impressiveness, which at once inspire confidence, and excite astonishment.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, January 26.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

According to the latest accounts, the King of Denmark is much better, and hopes may be entertained of his ultimate recovery.

The committee for the intended Reform banquet of the 12th arrondissement of Paris have issued a notice that the banquet will be held, notwithstanding the attempt of the government to prevent it, and that it has only been delayed at the request of several deputies until after the discussion on the Address, in order that they may be able to attend. Sunday next is the day appointed for the demonstration.

The insurrection in Sicily was general. All the towns—Palermo, Messina, Catania, Syracuse, Melazzo, and Trapani—were in the hands of the insurgents. The King of Naples became ill from the shock occasioned him by this intelligence, and was bled. It appears that the insurgents at Palermo not only disarmed the royal troops, but stripped them of their uniforms. On the evening of the 12th, on the morning of which the insurrection broke out, placards were posted on the walls in various parts of the town, enjoining the people to abstain from all attack upon property. These placards were guarded by monks. Indeed, the priests generally took part with the people. They mingled themselves among the armed parties, incessantly preaching to them sentiments of patriotism, and exhorting them not to depart, even in the heat of battle, from that spirit of moderation and humanity which are the distinguishing marks of our religion. Some of the priests were seen encouraging by voice and gesture those who were working at the barricades. At night the city was entirely illuminated, and fires were lighted on the tops of all surrounding eminences.

A smart shock of an earthquake was experienced at Malta, on the 12th; several old houses were shaken, but no lives were lost; all business was suspended for the day.

DEATH OF FIVE BRITISH OFFICERS.—DEFEAT OF THE KAFFIRS.—Information has been received from the Cape of Good Hope of the death by the Kaffirs of five British officers, namely—Captain W. L. Y. Baker,

Lieutenant Faunt, and Ensign Burnop, of the 73rd Regiment, Dr. N. S. Campbell, surgeon of the corps, and Assistant-Surgeon Loch, of the 7th Dragoon Guards. They started without escort or attendants to visit a conspicuous rock about seven miles from the General's camp. It seems that the only approach to the mountain is along a narrow ridge, terminated by a deep and narrow glen, and thence through a valley encumbered with rocks and bush; and it would appear, as far as the traces can be seen, that these officers were permitted to gain the summit of the mountain without molestation. Their retreat was thus cut off by a party of Kaffirs, no doubt lying in wait, and they became easy victims to overwhelming numbers.

Mr. Burnop had three balls in his head; Captain Baker was stabbed and mutilated in several places; poor Dr. Campbell must have suffered greatly, the flesh being actually pared from his body; the naked body of Lieutenant Faunt had been apparently flogged with chains; their eyes had been scooped out, their teeth extracted, and the head of Assistant-surgeon Loch had been severed from the body and carried away. The latter, it is supposed, was dragged to some little distance from his companions to a smooth flat stone, and there beheaded. All were stripped, and their remains left on the spots where they fell. The dead bodies of two Kaffirs lay at no great distance, killed, as is assumed, by these officers at the first moment of attack.

The Kaffirs were immediately pursued by the troops at head quarters, and an engagement took place. The result was, that 23 Kaffirs were killed and at least double that number wounded; while the only casualties on the British side was one sergeant of the Provisionals killed, and one troop horse. Upwards of 300 head of cattle and several guns were captured from the Kaffirs, also two of the horses belonging to the deceased officers.

THE IRISH SPECIAL COMMISSION.—At Limerick, on Saturday, James Quane was found guilty of having aided and assisted in the murder of Ralph Hill. John and Thomas Frewin were sentenced to imprisonment, the former for six, the latter for twelve months, for having harboured William Ryan (Puck), knowing him to have been accused of a felony. Sentence of death was pronounced upon James Skeane and James Quane, for the murder of Ralph Hill, and upon Michael Howard, for the murder of Johanna Hourigan and her son. The Chief Justice adjourned the proceedings to February 10. He entirely concurred in what the Attorney-General had said, and especially as regarded the attendance and conduct of the jurors. The country did certainly owe them a debt of gratitude. He never saw jurors discharge their duty with more firmness and patience, or more conscientiously. The judges were to set out on Monday morning, at nine o'clock, for Clonmel, where it was expected the commission would be opened about four o'clock. The immediate results of the special commission in Limerick and Clare are, that eleven men have been left for execution—six in Limerick and five in Clare—that upwards of thirty have been sentenced to transportation, and a number of others to imprisonment for various periods. The "success" of the special commission so far is unquestionable. The effect of those proceedings alone, and of those dreadful examples, with respect to the prevention of crime, remains to be seen.

GRAND JURIES.—A motion has been carried in the Court of Common Council, for a petition to Parliament recommending that the trials should for the future take place (in the Central Criminal Court) without the intervention of grand juries.

JEWISH DISABILITIES.—LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S BILL.—The mayors and town councils of Congleton, Worcester, Gateshead, Portsmouth, Yarmouth, Beverley, Leicester, Canterbury, Truro, Redruth, London, Bristol, Hull, Falmouth, Manchester, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Boston, Dunfermline, Castle Douglas, Alnwick, and Cambridge, have already agreed to petitions for the removal of Jewish disabilities. Only one municipal corporation—that of Jedburgh—has petitioned against the bill, nor has there been a single public meeting anywhere ventured upon by the opponents of the measure; while in the metropolitan boroughs of Southwark, Greenwich, Lambeth, the Tower Hamlets, Finsbury, Westminster, Chelsea, and Brompton, the advocates of the measure have tested public opinion by calling open meetings in its support.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has sent a donation of £30 to the Home and Colonial School Society, in aid of their fund, to enable them to meet the Government grant.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS arrived at Windsor on Monday on a visit to the Queen.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.—THE POOR LAW.—It is impossible to deny that, unless the most stringent means are adopted to compel the carrying out of the provisions of the New Poor Law, the consequences will be fatal to the peace of the country. The Mayo, Galway, Tipperary, and Limerick journals are among the loudest in their complaints of the sufferings of the poor in those districts, and several sad instances are furnished in corroboration of this deplorable state of affairs. It would appear from a letter addressed to the board by the Poor Law Commissioners, that in Tuam, as in Limerick, there has been culpable negligence in collecting the poor-rate, and the principal defaulters are to be found among the upper classes; nay, that even "John, Archbishop of Tuam," by way of marking his hatred of the "un-Christian" law, has offered a passive resistance, as it were, to the collection of the impost.—*Times*.

THE QUEEN v. THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—The arguments in this case were resumed yesterday in the Court of Queen's Bench. Mr. M. D. Hill, Dr. Bayford, and Mr. Waddington, were heard at length in support of the Crown, and in opposition to the rule; and Sir Fitzroy Kelly, who is the leader on the other side, was absent, being confined at home by an attack of influenza. Dr. Addams supplied his place, and argued in support of the rule until half-past 4 o'clock, when the Court adjourned.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26, 1848.

Since Monday the arrivals of grain are short. In our grain trade to-day we have no alterations to note, the few sales made being on about the same terms as on Monday.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 2,610 quarters. Barley—English, 2,970 quarters. Oats—English, 820; Foreign, 970 quarters. Flour—English, 2,850 sacks.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE "NONCONFORMIST."

On and after Wednesday, March the 1st, the *Nonconformist* will be enlarged EIGHT PAGES, without any increase of price. The paper will then contain 24 pages, or 72 columns, of closely-printed matter.

The *Nonconformist* will continue to be published, as heretofore, every Wednesday afternoon, at the Office, 4, Horse-shoe Court, Ludgate-hill, price 6d., 13s. for 6 months, or 26s. per annum. Orders are received by the Publishers, MIAL and COCKSHAW, (with payment for a year or half-year in advance,) and by all news-agents throughout the country.

The increased size and circulation secured to the *Nonconformist* by this change will make it a desirable medium for Advertisements, which are inserted on very moderate terms; viz.—

For Eight Lines and under 5s.

For every additional Two Lines 6d.

Half a Column. . . £1 | Column. £2

Advertisements intended for the first enlarged number should be sent not later than Monday, the 28th of February. Advertisements from the country must be accompanied by a post-office order, or an order for payment in London.

* Friends desirous of circulating the Address announcing the enlargement may receive any number of copies on application to the Publishers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A. T., Bridgnorth."—"The Churchwarden's Guide" is the only book we have seen on the subject.
"Noncon."—Perhaps he will consider our own article as superseding the necessity of inserting his kind appeal.
"A. P. C." does not quite suit us.

RECEIVED FOR THE DEFENCE OF J. SIMONDS, THE CHURCH-RATE VICTIM.

	£	s.	d.
A few Friends at Princes-end, Tipton, per Mr. J. Stent, Minister	0	12	0
Collected by Mr. A. Tilly, Bridgnorth:—			
J. Sing, Esq.	5	0	
Mr. W. Sing.	5	0	
Mr. J. Sing, jun.	2	6	
Mr. J. B. Grierson	2	6	
Mr. C. M. Michael	2	6	
Mr. A. Tilly.	2	6	
Mr. J. Crowther	2	0	
Mr. Bean	1	6	
A Churchman	1	0	
Mr. Soloway	1	0	
Mr. Whatmore	1	0	
Small sums	1	2	
	1	7	8
Mr. E. Clarke, Walthamstow	0	5	0
G. M.	0	10	0
Mr. John Vernon, Blandford	0	5	0
A Commercial Traveller	0	5	0
Edward Smith, Esq., Sheffield, per Mr. C. Gilpin.	10	0	0
A few Friends at Taunton, per Mr. F. Williams.	0	10	0
Mr. Noble Robinson, St. Ives	0	10	0
Rev. T. E. Stallybrass and Friends, Chesham.	1	0	0
Mr. Henry Bidgood, Vigo-street	0	10	0

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1848.

SUMMARY.

THE Hampden dispute, as we intimated last week, has been transferred to the Court of Queen's Bench. The whole of Monday and yesterday were occupied by counsel learned in the law, who laboured in lengthy speeches of great research and wonderful dryness, to prove that the rule applied for should be discharged, and that the forms provided for the election of bishops were only dead forms signifying nothing. The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Mr. M. Hill, Dr. Bayford, and Mr. Waddington, have severally appeared on behalf of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and have gone over the whole ground of legal authority to sustain the conclusion that the Archbishop had no choice anent the confirmation of Dr. Hampden, but that of obeying the mandate of the Crown. Meanwhile the case, as it stands, excites universal discussion. No one believes that matters can remain where they are—no one supposes for a moment that the Crown will surrender one tittle of its claims. The conclusion, therefore, to which the whole controversy points is, the tearing up by Parliament of those idle and delusive ceremonies and pretences by which the State-church has hitherto been able to maintain an outward semblance of freedom. The chain which she wears will, henceforth, be exhibited to the whole world, and the moral influence which she exerts will be largely diminished by the popular conviction that she is but a subservient dependent upon the powers that be.

The dissension between the State and a considerable section of the Church, indicated by this Hampden drama, has prompted the British Anti-state-church Association to unwonted activity. The northern tour concluded in November last, has been followed up by a tour in Essex, not yet brought to its completion, and by several isolated meetings in important towns within an easy distance of London, in which it has been deemed advisable to break up the fallow ground and to sow unsparingly the seed of sound instruction. In Essex, a conference assembled at Braintree, on Wednesday afternoon, wherein matters of business were quietly and satisfactorily adjusted. A public meeting was held the same evening, the proceedings of which will be found reported in another column. Coggeshall, Chelmsford, Halstead, and Witham have, in like manner, been visited by a deputation from London, consisting of Dr. Cox and Mr. J. Carvell

Williams, the secretary of the Association, save in one instance, in which Mr. Scoble took the place of Dr. Cox. Billericay, Maldon, and Colchester, are to have public meetings this week, at which Messrs. E. Miall and E. Clarke are expected to be present. From the information which has reached us we learn, that in this agricultural district the public meetings of the association are quite as well attended, as enthusiastic and triumphant, as in the manufacturing towns of the north. Discussion here and there is ventured upon—never without producing a livelier interest, and tending to promote the very object at which the association chiefly aims. Indeed, the plans and objects of the society are now becoming tolerably well understood by all men pretending to intelligence; and the promise becomes more and more certain of fulfilment, that the association, under the providence of God, will be a main instrument in preparing the public mind for that great change in the policy of our country which shall liberate religion from all secular control, and remand both Church and State to their appropriate spheres of action. Even the *Edinburgh Review*, the great organ of the Whig party, in an article which appears in its last number, has been constrained to admit the power of that movement, made during the late elections by the Nonconformist body of England, against the principle of ecclesiastical endowment, and also in favour of the separation of the Church from the State. Let us but continue to stand faithful amid all changes, upon the immutable basis of a broad, intelligible, scriptural principle, and our bitterest enemies will be compelled to respect, even where they are most disposed to hate.

As near akin to the object we have most at heart, we cannot but take a deep interest in the public movement now in progress in support of the bill for the removal of Jewish disabilities. It is rumoured, that the Peers will resist its passage into the statute-book of the realm; and the Protectionist press threaten their lordships with an early severance of the tie which connects Church and State, if, by sanctioning this measure, they un-Christianize the British Legislature. We should not be surprised at anything the Peers may resolve upon doing for the maintenance of things as they are, and the exclusion of a spirit of innovation. It behoves them, however, to be cautious how they fret the public temper just at the present crisis. Men's thoughts are already busy in detecting the manifold evils produced by state-church intolerance; and the citizens of London are not amongst the most likely to be restricted in their choice of a member to represent them in the House of Commons, by the childish fears, or the unyielding bigotry of the House of Lords. A Rothschild drama, more damaging by far to the present ecclesiastical system, may perchance succeed the Hampden drama, and when the energies of the metropolis are arrayed against the narrow-mindedness of a section of the clergy, interpreted and enforced by hereditary legislators, the commonest observation may clearly foretell what will be the issue. The Church will sustain another defeat—and another tie will be violently snapped asunder which now binds her to the civil magistrate.

Before passing away entirely from ecclesiastical affairs, we may as well advert to the epistle of Dr. M'Hale, Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, in reply to the letter of the Earl of Shrewsbury, published some fortnight back, urging the exercise of ecclesiastical discipline upon those of the Roman Catholic clergy charged with fomenting the murderous passions of Irish assassins. John of Tuam is able, vigorous, eloquent, and learned; but he is withal ferocious of spirit, and puffed up with priestly insolence and pride. He hands back to the lay-Catholic peer some truths of wholesome and unquestionable importance, couched in language, and pervaded by a spirit which would not be inappropriate in the mouth of a Hildebrand—just as savages have been known to hand wine to their enemies in the goblet of a human skull. There is, doubtless, much truth in what he declares respecting the sufferings, privations, and tyranny to which the poor in Ireland are exposed. There may be, on this side of the water, especially amongst the class of which Lord Shrewsbury is a type, a sensitiveness, which shrinks from the faithful rebuke of prevalent vices in the rich; and we fear there is too much cause for the indignation of Dr. M'Hale against the insidious attempts of Government to procure, by golden bribes, the silence and subserviency of the Irish priesthood. But the Archbishop's letter breathes out its own severest condemnation. Arrogant, as if written in the darkest ages of ignorance and spiritual servitude—redolent of passion, rather than of meekness and of love—a missive full of brimstone expressions—of sneers and sarcasms which tell of the malignity by which they are hurled—it produces upon the mind but one impression, that of pain and disgust. No man of ordinary feeling can listen even to truths thus ferociously enounced. The heart shrinks from the tone of remonstrance, before the head has time to judge of its intrinsic worth, and the reader of the two epistles will be inclined to conclude that that which in the one provoked such angry and furious recriminations, in the other must needs have contained more truth than it was convenient to allow. Public opinion will probably set down Dr. M'Hale as conniving at the crimes which now tend to extinguish the sympathies of Englishmen for their unhappy country.

We go on now to the question of national defences—one which we are delighted to observe British common sense is dragging out from midst the rubbish and sophistry of the newspaper press to look at

it in its true colours by the light of day. The impudent hoax is already beginning to fail. Cobden in his short but pithy letter to Joseph Sturge, and Sir William Molesworth in his pointed catechetical letter to the *Spectator*, have done much to lay this ghost of invasion, raised merely as a pretext for plunging the hand of the State somewhat deeper into the pockets of the public. Aptly has Elihu Burritt declared that the great brotherhood of the people have been subjugated by setting them against each other in blood-stained fields of battle. Powerfully and truthfully has William Howitt depicted the cause of this recent war cry, to be simply this—"that there are at the war-office some 20,000 applications for commissions that no commissions can be found for," and that "till we thrash our stacks and squander the rats, we shall never be free from fresh demands upon our purses and our patience, nor from danger of real war, that our authoritative vipers and our leeches may live." We are glad to see Leeds early in the field. Manchester is about to follow with a demonstration that, we fondly hope, will sweep away the last vestige of this preposterous delusion. Meanwhile, however, the cry is exciting warlike passions across the Channel; and whilst the people of both kingdoms really desire closer and more intimate intercourse, their governments, working by means of a venal press, and bickering with each other upon questions of no interest beyond the diplomatic circle, are endeavouring to blow into a flame the worst passions of humanity, merely to make them subserve the purposes of the ruling class. On whatever theory we may condemn war, there is room enough left for every intelligent and philanthropic member of the community to put forth his most earnest efforts in denouncing it as unnecessary, demoralizing, and cruelly destructive. The friends of free-trade, of peace, of morality and religion could scarcely do their country at this moment a more essential or easy service than by flooding the House of Commons with petitions containing a stern protest against the continuance, and much more, the extension of our present military establishments.

The time at which this war feeling has been excited is peculiarly inopportune. The ordinary revenue is deficient. Trade languishes. There is gloom in the commercial world. We need the abolition of some great imposts—such, for instance, as the duty on tea, in order to give fresh stimulus to our energies—and the people are beginning to look this way. Depend upon it, this is one of the most effectual methods for checking further encroachments, as well as for developing the spirit of peace. The Minister must be worried to give up some important items of taxation, as well for the sake of diverting his attention from the army, as for ministering to the solid comfort of the people. We have all been befooled too long. The governing class are sporting with our best and dearest interests. We owe it to ourselves, and to truth, to rise up as one man, and proclaim, in language which cannot be mistaken, that we will place our reliance no longer upon bayonets and bullets—upon steel and gunpowder—upon forts and regiments—but upon non-intervention in the affairs of other states—upon the spirit of justice in all our international proceedings—upon the moral influence of sound morality—and upon the protection of Him who regulates the affairs of the universe.

The breach between the King of the French and his subjects is widening week by week, and threatens to become irreparable. The almost universal demand for a reform of the present system of government, coupled with the failing health of Louis Philippe, would, one might have thought, have induced the French minister to meet the just complaints of the people by timely concessions. But no—M. Guizot holds out no hope of amendment. The King remains true to his character as a Bourbon, and preferring rather to leave a troubled throne to his successor, and to rely upon the support of Austria, than to satisfy those demands which he solemnly pledged himself to fulfil when raised to the throne. The past week has furnished proofs of the faithlessness of French statesmen in the forcible detention of Abd-el-Kader as a prisoner, notwithstanding the pledge given by the Duke D'Amaule to the contrary—of official corruption in the exposures made in the Chamber of Deputies on Friday—and of the tendency of public feeling in the speeches of three Conservative supporters of the ministry, in favour of progression. The debate on the address, in the lower house, will probably occupy the whole of this week, and can scarcely fail to inflict still further damage upon ministers, and to give a fresh impetus to the movement in behalf of domestic reform.

WEST INDIAN PROJECTS.

THE Whigs, who seem destined to undo in detail all that they ever achieved of good, under the pressure of public opinion, are intent, it would seem, upon leading us back to a modified re-establishment of the accursed system of colonial slavery. The West Indian proprietors are actively engaged in propagating the most dangerous delusions, with a view to reconstruct the system which British wisdom, philanthropy, and religion sentenced many years back to utter annihilation. It is time to bestir ourselves, if we take any interest in the progress of humanity, in a serious endeavour to defeat these projects. They are smiled upon by Lord Grey—let us beware, lest in an evil moment we are beguiled of all the fruits of all the self-denying labours of the Negro-emancipationists, and all the solid results of twenty millions compensation money!

An article on "The Immigration Scheme," from the forthcoming number of the *Eclectic Review*, proof sheets of which have been courteously forwarded to us, affords us solid groundwork for a few observations.

The results of emancipation, in all that pertains to the physical and moral welfare of the swarthy labouring population of the West Indies, exceed, in all that can gratify the humane heart, the most sanguine expectations of its most earnest advocates. One single fact speaks volumes. The annual decrease of the black population previously to the period of their enfranchisement was such as, according to the testimony of Governor Light, "would soon have thrown more estates out of cultivation than the fears of the planters have predicted would occur since that period." He adds—"It is now clearly proved, that the creole population is on a steady increase: that the young and vigorous, in the age necessary for that increase, are in greater ratio than any other portion of the population."

That the emancipated negroes are an industrious, peaceable, loyal, rapidly-improving, and, on the whole, thriving and prosperous peasantry, may be confidently stated on the authority of the governor of every colony, confirmed by an overwhelming amount of other official testimony. One specimen is all that our limits will admit of our producing—and it is only one of many that might be laid before our readers. It is an extract from a despatch of Lieutenant-Governor Campbell to Sir C. E. Grey, relating to the island of St. Vincent's:—"The predominant feeling evinced by the rural population is, a desire of possessing a house and a patch of land; the result is, that small villages and hamlets have sprung up in various quarters of the island. From information I have collected, I should say that there is every prospect of their number being considerably extended. Upon the first establishment of villages, alarm was excited among the agricultural body. It was feared that the system, by encouraging other pursuits, would tend to an abstraction of field-labour; but experience proves the supposition to have been groundless. I consider that it should be fostered and encouraged, as one that must be productive of great general advantage; the certain benefit to the estates to which villages are adjoined is obvious; *considerable prices are realized for land unfit for the cultivation of sugar, and a peasantry capable of carrying on their cultivation, located at convenient distance.* There are police magistrates attached to each district, and the rights and privileges of the people are specially protected by the stipendiary justices. By the census of 1844, the number of villages and small hamlets, consisting of three or four houses, returned, was forty-four."

Nor as an economical experiment can emancipation be said to have failed. To gauge that success by the quantity of sugar exported is manifestly unfair. The writer of the article already referred to says, with much pertinence and truth—"During slavery, the colonies existed but to produce and export sugar and coffee, and the amount of these exports was gradually decreasing, owing to the decline of population, and *gradual impoverishment of the soil by a radically vicious system of agriculture.* Under slavery, as a permanent institution, the future of the British West India colonies was literally hopeless. Their sole chance of escape from ultimate and utter ruin was in a total change of system. But such a change implied, of course, the gradual abandonment of the old slave-driving methods of cultivation and manufacture of produce. As was easy to be foreseen, many of the planters have wanted either the will, the intelligence, or the pecuniary means to avail themselves of the advantages of the new and better order of things; and hence the total export of sugar is at present considerably less than previously to the abolition of slavery. Yet that event, notwithstanding, has opened up so many new sources of prosperity and industrial enterprise, that the value of property in the colonies is, on the whole, immensely increased. One item of improved value is incidentally brought to light in a preceding quotation. Land formerly unmarketable, and consequently valueless, has become saleable at high prices."

"The production of sugar, however, has declined less than would appear from a comparison of exports, as the internal consumption is much larger than formerly; while from several of the colonies the exports have actually increased. The aggregate export of sugar from the following islands—viz., Antigua, Barbadoes, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Christopher, and Trinidad—for 1831, 1832, and 1833, the last three years preceding the Abolition Act, amounted to 2,994,087 cwts.; while the export from the same colonies in 1844, 1845, and 1846, was 3,213,617 cwts.; being an excess of 219,530 cwts. in favour of the latter period. If we add the enhanced local consumption, it is evident the production of sugar in these islands must have enormously increased under the free-labour system. This, in conjunction with the inspiring stimulus of freedom in all other departments of industry, has raised this important section of the British West Indies to a state of prosperity totally unexampled in the former experience of the same colonies. We make this remark advisedly; for the present distress is no more the normal state of these colonies than it is of Lancashire: nor does that distress arise from the abolition of slavery, but from the effects of the temporary panic and pressure in the money market, and the concurrent removal of the close monopoly of the British market, so long enjoyed by our own colonies. Could the colonies have sur-

vived the operation of these causes during slavery? Every honest and well-informed man among the planters and their friends will admit that their sole hope, in the presence of unlimited competition, is based on the superior energy and elasticity of the system of free labour."

Even in regard to Jamaica, the testimony of Mr. Wm. Smith addressed to the *Economist*, and the evidence of Mr. Geo. Price, before a committee of the Assembly of that island, establish the material success of the free labour system, and refer most of the misfortunes which the West Indian interest are said to have sustained, to the mismanagement of the planters. "Mr. Price is, himself, an enterprising planter—one, who by judicious improvements, and a moderate outlay of capital, with little or no increase in the number of his labourers, has trebled the production and the value of his estate within the last four years, and who, at the present moment, is probably making sugar at a less first cost than any slaveholder in the world. These gentlemen not only assert, but prove, that the supply of labour in Jamaica is in excess of the demand; that wages are very low and have declined from thirty to fifty per cent. within the last three or four years; that the importation of masses of unskilled labourers does not increase the available amount of labour to the planter, to any important extent, because it displaces the far more valuable labour of the native peasantry, who fall back on the resources of their provision grounds; that such immigration depresses all classes by the taxation which it entails; that it absorbs the capital which ought to be expended in scientific and general improvements; and that, in the event of free competition with all the world, it will place the British planter at a far greater disadvantage than he is at present; lastly, that the great want of the colony is not labour, but capital, energy, and enterprise. These cannot be supplied by Government. It is beyond the power either of Parliament, or of the Colonial Office, to create capital, or by legitimate means to direct its flow into any particular channel. Repeal the Navigation Laws; abolish any remaining restriction on colonial commerce, and on the refining of sugar in the colonies, or in bond in this country, and then really the greatest service that can be rendered to the planter is to throw him entirely on his own resources. 'Monopoly,' says Lord John Russell, 'is the bane of agriculture.' This is yet more true of the colonies than of the mother country, as their monopoly, until now, has been far more complete and perfect. The oppression of colonial taxation, of which the planter at present so ludicrously complains, is a burden of his own creating, and its removal to a great extent at his own option."

So think not, however, the planters themselves, or more correctly speaking, perhaps, the absentee proprietors. "Free immigration" and "free labour" are the different names under which they urge upon a consenting colonial office, their grand specific. That it has successively, in every instance in which it has been tried, and miserably failed, seems to have excited little suspicion of its intrinsic worthlessness. Like Morison's Vegetable Pills, the policy is, where a small dose fails, or does mischief, increase it indefinitely. But the demands of the West Indian interest must be promptly watched. They comprise a new legislation of the slave-trade. What other interpretation can be put upon their own words? The Chamber of Commerce of Kingston, Jamaica, in a memorial to the Colonial Secretary in June last, says:—

"That were steps taken by her Majesty's Government, not merely to sweep away, as at present, the piratical vessels employed in the slave-trade, but to provide means of transport for the thousands of slaves brought down by native princes for sale and shipment to the foreign trader, the cause of humanity and religion would be eminently served; whilst the slave-trade would speedily perish for want of supply."

"That however objectionable it may appear on a superficial consideration, to lend anything like encouragement to the system of slavery which at present exists in Africa, yet, that experience and reason show, that so long as the demand for slaves shall exist in foreign countries, so long will Africa afford the supply; and that whilst external vigilance on the part of Great Britain may diminish, to a considerable extent, the number of human beings actually and eventually committed to slavery in Cuba and Brazil, still a large number must and do escape that vigilance; the sufferings of these latter being aggravated both on the coast and on board the slaver."

"That your Memorialists verily believe that the most, if not the only effectual method of abolishing, not merely the slave-trade, but slavery itself, would, in connexion with the present active measures adopted by the Government through its naval force, be to negotiate with the native princes of Africa to allow and promote the free emigration of their subjects: also to ransom their prisoners of war; and in lieu of the noxious slave-ship, to afford the victim of savage cupidity the accommodation of a ventilated and comfortable British emigrant ship, thereby providing for his manumission, and changing his lot from one of perpetual slavery to the happy condition of a free Christian denizen of a British colony."

There can be no mistake here—and Englishmen, we trust, will see to it that there shall be none. Could we but find room to present the reader with the code of regulations imposed upon immigrants, as soon as they set foot upon the West Indian soil, we should give them a full notion of what, in the estimation of planters, is the true ideal of "free labour." But it behoves us to conclude—and we cannot do so more fitly than in the language of solemn warning penned by the *Eclectic Reviewer*:—"In the course of the researches into official documents, which our present inquiry has rendered necessary, we have been painfully impressed with the fact that the Colonial Office, once the fountain of protection and succour to the black population of the colonies, is now in league

with the West India committee of planters and merchants, in London, against the liberties and interests, both of the emancipated and of the immigrant population. The legislatures of Jamaica, and several of the other colonies, manifest an improving tone. Very many of the resident planters are, it is evident, becoming reconciled to freedom in the presence of its vast social and individual benefits, and its innumerable compensating advantages. The worst measures that have been recently adopted by the colonial legislatures, have been suggested, and even pressed upon them by secretaries Lord Stanley and Earl Grey. We trust the present noble incumbent will find that the old anti-slavery spirit of the British people is not dead, though it appears to be dormant; and that the voices of the popular constituencies will yet be heard on behalf of justice and humanity. It may suit the temper and policy of Earl Grey and other officials, to tamper with the liberty and social interests of our colonial peasantry; but a different spirit prevails throughout the nation. Let the people once feel that there is serious danger, and no minister on earth will be able to resist their might. They have willed the destruction of slavery—aye, and paid for it, too—and they will not be defrauded. They are beginning to be suspicious; and, unless our rulers are wise, the alarm-bell will speedily be sounded through the length and breadth of the land."

CLAIMS OF THE PRESS.

We confess to an invincible repugnance to puffing. It is bad enough as a mere trade expedient—it is ten times worse when pressed into the service of patriotism or religion. We admit that the practice affords some scope for ingenuity—more, perhaps, for impudence. To do the thing well, requires a perfect insensibility to all the promptings of modesty. We have no desire, therefore, to see Moses and Son imitated in the department of respectable journalism. We even doubt whether, in the long run, it will be found to pay. In pounds, shillings, and pence, it may secure a large immediate return—upon moral influence, it invariably tells unfavourably. Hence, we have left our labours, pretty much, to tell their own story—have spoken of them as little as possible—and have in many instances, declined to lay claim to results which we might justly have called our own.

Perhaps, pride as well as sense of propriety has had some share in prescribing our course in this respect. A little less prudery might better have served our principles. We know not that cool, unbiassed reason, would recommend abstinence from legitimate efforts to secure a wider range of usefulness for a certain order of instrumentality merely because it chances to be in our own hands. When wielded by others, we deem it right to awaken our readers to a recognition and hearty performance of their duty in reference to it—and it may be, that genuine high-mindedness would brave the imputation of vanity or self-conceit, rather than forego prospects of more extended influence. Where others are concerned, we imagine we might reach this conclusion without much intervening debate—where the case is our own, we get at it, if at all, only after repeated and severe self-conflict.

The *Nonconformist* may, or may not, be what the majority of its readers warmly profess to consider it. But their estimate of it, whether just or partial, ought to measure their active exertion on its behalf. Thus much we might ask, not for our own sake, but for the sake of the great public objects we are labouring to promote. Nor let it be imagined that such efforts are altogether unnecessary. To our continued existence they may be so—to our thorough efficiency they are not, by any means. Why, if this journal be what its friends are forward to proclaim it—why, if it be recognised by them as a hardy pioneer of right against might, and simple reality against modern conventionalism—why, if its services are deemed to have been of some value in the elucidation of truths of no mean importance, and in the cultivation of a manly spirit in relation to those truths—why should it be deemed less worthy of the earnest and systematic aid of its supporters, than other organs whose power and fidelity have yet to be proved? In other directions we see marvellous, almost universal, effort. Success, of course, is commensurate. As representing, until recently, a small minority, we had no right to expect an equal amount of active zeal. We have made no direct attempt to stimulate it—and the bulk of our readers, we suppose, judged it to be superfluous.

Well! We wish to impress upon them our deliberate conviction that their services might just now be opportune, gracefully, and efficiently, rendered to their principles, by being rendered to the organ which expounds and enforces them. On our part, as we have already announced, we are resolved upon a bold, perhaps, hazardous experiment. It will succeed or fail, just in proportion as we are backed by the hearty co-operation of our readers. That it will succeed we cannot permit ourselves to doubt—for we know the metal of our friends, and we have faith in its soundness. Yet, perhaps, it would not be amiss for them to take one look ahead. Danger sometimes lurks under smooth appearances. Many a course has been taken, under cover of the most amicable professions, which when it has resulted in just the consequences which reason might have anticipated from it, provokes the fruitless inquiry, "Who'd have thought it?" It is difficult to know precisely the part we have to act towards others, when their practical language is "not that we love Cæsar less, but that we love Rome more." Suffice it, then, to say, that we discern clearly enough the plain tendency of certain plans now before the

public, partly commenced, and partly announced for the future, however sincere may be the professions of friendship with which they are accompanied. Nothing hostile to us is meant, of course—but, then, every step taken, or to be taken, is such as might have been chosen by a direct purpose to cut the ground from under us—to jostle us into a feebler position—to take the wind out of our sails. Etiquette, possibly, would forbid our intimation of any such idea.—But we take common-sense to be more trustworthy than etiquette—and common-sense tells us that when a loaded gun is pointed in such and such a direction, whether by friend or foe, that it is high time to look about us. The aim may be, and we doubt not is, at something beyond us—but this will not prevent our being shot, if we happen to stand in the way.

Every party has a right, nay, is bound, to do its best for its own principles. For many the *Nonconformist* is too much in advance, perhaps, also, too independent. These persons do nothing blameworthy, therefore, in making a desperate push for the recovery of commanding influence. But it would be puerile to suppose that their main object in doing so, is of the same piece with ours. There is no necessity for suspecting them of hostility—but neither are we under any obligations to shut our eyes lest we should see what is going forward. All we have to do is, to leave no stone unturned to maintain and improve our own position. The question is, whether aggressive truth is to be smothered under the bracelets of those who now recognise it, but do not sympathize with it—and whether a more quiescent policy is once again to become ascendant? Why should we blink, when we ought to be looking straight forward? The party whose opinions and modes of action are not so decided as ours, start a new organ, and propose to add a third weekly number to an old one. They are right. But, assuredly, their activity and enterprise only make it the more necessary that the advocates of Civil and Religious equality, as interpreted by us, should take heed that their own doctrines be not once more overtopped. The late election proved their strength as well as manhood—but let them neglect that portion of the press which nurtured them, and suffer it to be cast into the shade by a course of teaching which excludes all "extremes," and they may haply find at the next great battle of principles, when they "go out as at other times before, and shake themselves," that they have lost in the lap of Dalilah that "wherein their great strength lieth."

On behalf, then, of the cause entrusted to us, we again summon its friends, and ours, to exertion. The aid we ask is on behalf of unfettered movement—of unconditional principles—of bold, steady, unwavering policy. And we ask it as due, both to ourselves, and to the truths we represent. They who desire progress after the fashion of the last few years, must put their shoulder to the wheel. In every town into which the *Nonconformist* enters, let its readers form themselves into a committee for extending its circulation. One month's activity, judiciously planned, and perseveringly put forth, would double the range of our influence, and multiply incalculably the usefulness of our labours. Why should not this be done forthwith? How, at the present moment, can the cause of healthy progress be more effectually served? Up, friends, up! Tarry not! Falter not! Doubt not! You have been with us through many a hard-fought struggle—and we have done what in us lay to cheer you on. For the sake of old companionship—for the sake of what we have done together, are doing, and intend to do—if only to prove to the world that out-and-out policy is as safe to those who advocate it as it is powerful in those who adopt it—rally about the flag under which you have marched to your present position! Meet, converse, resolve, and then set to work! Whatever you do for the *Nonconformist*, you do for the principles which the *Nonconformist* represents, and for the system of action which it uniformly inculcates. The paper is the symbol of a public movement. Honour done to it will be homage paid to that.

Queen Adelaide's health has much improved since her residence at Madeira.

APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. William Law, one of the clerks in the Treasury, has been appointed to act as private secretary to Lord John Russell, in the absence from England of Mr. Charles Grey. This arrangement is consequent upon the election to the House of Commons of both his lordship's secretaries, Mr. R. W. Grey and the Honourable Colonel Keppel. Mr. Henry Edward Stanley is appointed assistant precis writer to the Foreign-office, an arrangement rendered necessary by the precis writer, Lord Anson, having a seat in Parliament. Mr. Arthur Bailey is appointed surveyor-general at the Falkland Islands. Mr. John Scott is to be surveyor-general to the new settlement of Labuan. The new consul, Mr. Plowden—who is appointed for the purpose of extending our relations with Abyssinia—will reside at Massoah, a port on the Red Sea dependent on the Ottoman empire.—*Observer.*

We believe that the vacant Garter will be conferred on the Duke of Norfolk.—*Observer.*

On dit that Mr. J. Abel Smith vacates Chichester in favour of Mr. Hawes.

LORD STANLEY and four other amateur butchers, we learn from the *Liverpool Mercury*, killed in one day, on Lord Derby's preserves, 416 head of game, which was "sent off to the Liverpool market." We ought not, by the way, to call them amateurs, as they slaughter for the Liverpool market.

THE NATIONAL DEFENCES MANIA.

[From a spirit-stirring appeal to his fellow-countrymen, in last week's *Howitt's Journal*, by the editor, on the important question of increased military expenditure, we select the following extracts:—]

What, then, is the real cause of this war-cry in England? The matter is no mystery; it lies plain and open to the daylight; no child can be so childish, no fool so foolish, as not to observe it. It is simply this:—*there are at the War-office some 20,000 applications for commissions that no commissions can be found for.* Luckily for us, the love of peace has been a growing feeling in Europe. We have not sent out our soldiers to butcher our continental neighbours and get butchered themselves. The breed of butchers, therefore, has grown excessively, and they long to be at work. The old butchers sit idle at home, except such as we send out to butcher the East Indians and Chinese, and the sucking butchers are growing numerous. All over the country the aristocracy, who used to find a fine vent for their surplus progeny in the great European slaughter-house, don't know what to do with their children. All civil offices, commissionerships, and what not, all p. aceable professions, are full—the Church has more parsons than preachers, more expectants than livings; and therefore the only chance is to raise the cry of wolf, and get a militia and other soldiery on foot. In short, *the rats are in the stack;* and much as they get to devour, cry "More! more!" find their numbers rapidly increasing, and want to extend their ravages.

There lies the real danger! that is the real cause of this outcry! We agree with the old duke so far, that there is imminent danger—and more, that there is need of war. But the danger is not from without, but from within—not from the French, but the Normans. There is need of war, but war of another kind, and directed into a different quarter. The enemy is already in the camp; the plunder is going on. The rats are in the stack—the old Aristocrat-rats who, since the Norman invasion, in increasing numbers and ever growing audacity, have been tugging at the vitals of John Bull.

With such stagnation in your trade, such distress in your manufacturing districts, such bankruptcy among your merchants and starvation among your people, as never were known before, you are coolly asked to plunge yourselves once more into war, that your vultures may flesh their beaks. There are so many younger sons unprovided for in that class that "cannot dig, and who to beg are ashamed," that your property and persons are to be still further invaded. They ask you to revive that war-spirit that you are every day so wisely, so religiously, growing out of, to renew all those jealousies with France which have caused a rain of blood from age to age, and cursed you with the heaviest debt and the proudest aristocracy which ever cursed any nation. They asked you to give up your persons and your purses, your businesses and your firesides, the society of your wives and children, to become once more the mechanical marching machines of despotism—the green geese driven to market by those who never either reared, lodged, or fed you.

My good fellow-countrymen,—I think you are grown somewhat more rational than that—I think you have something better to do. Do you want a balloting for the militia again? Do you want to be marched off from your homes, your looms, your spades, or your shops, to lounge in barracks and polish belts with pipe-clay, or to have your money taken for substitutes? Now that is precisely what this poor old duke is asking for. This poor old man is either a willing tool or an unhappy dupe of the aristocracy. He knows as well as we do, that we already pay TWENTY MILLIONS FOR OUR MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT, while the whole civil government of the country costs but SIX MILLIONS! If TWENTY MILLIONS A YEAR is not enough to defend this country, in the name of common sense what will be? If we pay more than three times the amount of all our civil government for soldiers and sailors, and they are not enough to defend us, it is high time that we adopted Cobden's notion, and reduced our establishments and expenses altogether, and trusted to God and the common interests of mankind.

But let us at length answer to the war-cry! Let us have war, but not with the French. Let us thrash out our stacks, and squander the rats while we have any corn left. In other words, let us put a stop by one bold, prompt, and universal movement, to the system of profligate waste and corruption that is going on at home. Sixteen years of the Reform Bill, which was to have done such wonders, which was to have originated such sweeping retrenchments, such active measures for trade—and what is our condition? Every year our distress deepening, our trade perishing, our workhouses full, our ledgers loaded with catalogues of bankruptcy; and our Government standing stock-still in the possession of all the unabated places, pensions, and sinecures, which they denounced as so atrocious when in the hands of others.

We want a militia, indeed! It should be a moral force militia balloted out of every class, grade, and school of reformers, to march down on this citadel of domestic corruption, and throw it open to the light of day. Englishmen should cure themselves of this dreadful *cacoethes loquendi*, which has got such hold on them. They have talked long enough of their grievances, they should come to action—they should show the same front that they did for the Reform Bill, now for a better cause—for a thorough Parliamentary and Government Reform—a complete sweeping out of the Augean stable of corruption. If that be not soon done, the mass of the people reduced to wretchedness and despair, will be like the ass in the fable. They will, when told of invasion, ask whether the enemy can increase their burdens or diminish their food any more than their present masters, and will be indifferent to who rules them. Till this is done, till Reformers really unite and force on retrenchment, and the entire freedom of trade—till parliamentarians shorten their speeches and lengthen their demands—till we thrash out our stacks and squander the rats, we shall never be free from fresh demands upon our purses and our patience—not from danger of real war, that our authoritative leeches and vampires may live.

NATIONAL DEFENCES.

LETTER FROM MR. COBDEN.

At a preliminary meeting held on the 10th inst., with a view to the convening of a public meeting in the Town-hall, Birmingham, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament against the anticipated increase in the national defences, and the enrolment of the militia, and also to take other measures in opposition to the present war establishment, it was resolved— "That Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P., the efficient advocate of a pacific international policy, be specially and earnestly invited to attend." To this invitation the following reply has been received by the Chairman:—

Pencarrow, near Bodmin, January 12th, 1848.

MY DEAR STURGE,—I have your favour inclosing a copy of a resolution passed at a preliminary meeting, inviting me to be present at a public demonstration in Birmingham upon the subject of "national defences." Agreeing, as I do most heartily, with the promoters of the meeting, I regret that my engagements will not allow me to accept their invitation. To me it is utterly unintelligible, why we should now be suddenly stunned with this outcry for additional armaments to protect us against an attack by the French. An invasion from France! Why, what statesman, or party, or newspaper, in that great, constitutional, and civilized nation, has latterly been advocating a war with England, or threatening a descent upon our shores? No: the whole affair must have been the work of some gossiping idlers at our clubs in London, or of military men, impatient at the neglect into which their profession has fallen after thirty years of peace. If these parties, and our diplomatists and foreign ministers, would be quiet, there never was a time when, from the inevitable tendencies of the age, the English and French nations were in so fair a way as they are at present, to forget their ancient animosities. It is more than the lifetime of an entire generation since the last sanguinary and irrational conflict between England and France was brought to a close. Upwards of sixty millions of human beings have in that interval passed to their graves, in the two countries—and is it taking too favourable a view of human nature to believe that much of our old national hatred lies buried with them? I am delighted that you are prepared at Birmingham to extend the hand of friendship and confidence towards the French people. Such a demonstration will have the best possible effect upon public opinion, not only in France, but throughout the world; and I hope your good example will not be without imitators elsewhere.

I remain, ever faithfully yours,
To Joseph Sturge, Esq. RICHARD COBDEN.

In consequence of the Town-hall having been previously engaged for the day, the meeting is unavoidably postponed for a short period.

MEETING AT LEEDS.

On Thursday last, a crowded meeting was held in the large Court, at the Leeds Court-house, convened by the Mayor (F. Carbutt, Esq.), in compliance with a numerous and most respectfully signed requisition, for the purpose of "affording the inhabitants an opportunity of expressing their sentiments on the expected increase of the army and navy, and the calling out of the militia." The meeting was called for twelve o'clock, and within a few minutes of that hour the Mayor took the chair, when we (the *Leeds Mercury*) observed present upon the platform, Aldermen Maclea, Richardson, Birchall, and J. Wilson; Darnton Lupton, Edward Baines, jun., Hamer Stansfeld, Thomas Flint, Thomas Nunneley, R. Jowitt, and Peter Fairbairn, Esqrs.; the Rev. Thos. Scates, and the Rev. William Hudswell; Councillors Brook and Moorhouse, &c. &c.

The Mayor, in opening the business of the meeting, said:—

He must say that this had surprised him very much—and surprised most other men also, to be told that—after twenty years of peace, and after the large expenditure for the army and navy, and ordnance—England was in an utterly defenceless condition. That unless we buckled on a heavier weight of warlike trappings than our neighbours, and incurred a heavier weight of taxation than they had ever done before, the French could land upon these shores when they pleased. It startled him and his neighbours to learn this, after reposing so long and safely, as they thought, when they deemed themselves living in safety and peace—not alone owing to the strong insular position of this island, their matchless navy, and other defences they possessed, but also to the increased love of the arts of peace, the course and progress of civilization, and the good feeling existing among all the nations of Europe [hear, hear, and applause.] Whoever could remember—and there were many there present old enough to remember, the French Revolution, and the wars consequent upon it, might likewise remember the exhaustion and misery throughout this land at the end of that war, and the enmity and distrust amongst all the courts of Europe. This rendered it necessary for them to keep up military establishments above their means and resources, and that made it necessary to resort to loans to defray the expenditure entailed upon them by this system [hear, and applause]. That was the cause of many of the difficulties with which most European nations had to contend, and among these was the demoralizing love of war and bloodshed which the practice of war surely begot.

The speeches and resolutions expressed the strongest sense of the blessings of peace and the evils of war; and an entire disbelief of any ground for any increase of our military defences. In commenting upon this meeting the *Leeds Mercury* says:—

The following facts were laid before the meeting by Mr. E. Baines; namely, that the export of linen yarns (in which Leeds is much interested) from England to France had increased as follows:—

EXPORTS OF LINEN YARN FROM ENGLAND TO FRANCE.
Yearly average of 1827, 1828, and 1829..... £7,473
Do. 1842, 1843, and 1844..... 193,815

But the total exports of the two countries to each other have increased in the following remarkable manner:—

EXPORTS FROM ENGLAND TO FRANCE.
Yearly average of 1827, 1828, and 1829..... £479,093
Do. 1842, 1843, and 1844..... £2,795,032

EXPORTS FROM FRANCE TO ENGLAND.
Yearly average from 1827 to 1836..... £2,600,000
Do. 1842 to 1844..... 5,778,664

England is at this moment the very best foreign customer of France—better even than the United States, and far better than Belgium; the trade between the two countries is rapidly on the increase; and herein we have a most powerful guarantee—a guarantee derived from increasing benefits conferred upon each other, and therefore far

better than frowning fortifications on the opposite coasts—for the continuance of peace.

Mr. Baines also read the following letter from a gentleman who has resided six years in the south of France:—

DEAR SIR,—When the Government, by means of its organs among the daily press, is endeavouring to kindle national antipathies, which a thirty years' peace has extinguished, and to excite a belligerent spirit in a population, who, having risen into manhood under its blessings, feel but little interest in the bloody glories of Waterloo, it seems the duty of all who have any knowledge of the state of feeling in our French neighbours, to show the utter groundlessness of fears founded on their alleged warlike propensities in general, or their enmity towards us.

I returned only last spring from a six years' residence in various parts of the south of France, where I made the character and habits of the people a special object of study. There is not, in any country, a more peacefully disposed people than the French peasantry, who form the bulk of the population. They are all small proprietors, and their whole attention is given to the acquisition of wealth by industry and frugality; kept as they are from all participation in public affairs, they take little or no interest in the politics of the day; few journals find their way among them; they are desirous of the continuance of peace, for they still remember, and speak with horror of the sweeping away of the male population during the wars. So little of the passion for war, talked of on this side of the channel, exists on the other, that even the young men look with anxiety to the time of drawing for the conscription, lest the lot should fall on them. I have often witnessed the effect on the young peasant when chosen; repugnance to leave his comfortable home and prosperous prospects marked his demeanour; no aspirations after military glory escaped his lips.

This feeling is observable in different parts of the country, and pervades the extensive populous agricultural districts of the Cevennes, Languedoc, and Provence; nor is it otherwise in the manufacturing towns. At Lyons, Nîmes, &c., where I had much intercourse with the weavers, there is no military spirit; nothing is further from their minds; they are too much engrossed with the fluctuations in their social state (like the same class among ourselves), to think of anything else, and too discontented with their government to be disposed to go so far to please them. In fact, among the working and rural population, you never hear war spoken of; amongst the latter, no politics at all; among the former, abundance of political discussion, but entirely of home grievances. The waste of life of the French youth in the Algerian war has extinguished the love of glory in even the youthful mind, and their growing prosperity since the peace of 1815 strengthens their pacific dispositions. In the middle or higher classes of society the same desire for the continuance of peace prevails. It is true, at Paris, there is always a number of young men who talk loud about retrieving the national honour, and are full of *fougue*, but they are not an influential class.

It would be a deplorable injury, not only to the interests of both countries, but to humanity, to progress in humane and civilized habits, if a clamour, designedly raised by a needy junto in England to serve their own purposes, should be the means of misleading the French on the sentiments of the English people at large towards them, and break up the amicable feeling now existing, and thus Europe be again plunged into the barbarisms and horrors of the end of the last and commencement of this century.

Let every town and village in the empire come forward with petitions to avert so great a calamity.

I remain, dear Sir, yours very respectfully,
London, January 18th, 1848. H. G.

MEETING IN THE TOWER HAMLETS.—On Wednesday evening a public meeting was held at the Eastern Institution, Commercial-road, on the subject of national defences. The spacious lecture-room of the institution was densely crowded on the occasion. George Thompson, Esq., M.P., on taking the chair, said that the present measure of national defences was not recommended so much for the country's defence as to multiply and augment that patronage which it must necessarily create. They were to oppose the measure, not because they loved their country less, but because they loved the doctrines of the Gospel more. War would be remote, not in proportion as they assumed an attitude of hostility, but as they put on an aspect of peace. He was, therefore, opposed to the measure on Christian grounds. But he opposed it on other grounds. To say that they were to be invaded was to beg the question. He did not see any evidence of an intention to invade their shores. Continental nations must have learned during the late war that it was their interest to be at peace rather than war. But if war were threatening, it was to be decided whether they were not sufficiently prepared, and whether, with the heavy taxes which they had to pay, this was the time to augment their burdens. He was disposed to make every allowance for the Minister on this occasion, because he could not dispense with the armies if the people wished for them. Let the question, then, be put to the people; and if the Prime Minister was for peace, let them strengthen his good intentions. Mr. Lowrey said, what the people of this country wanted was protection against the enemy within, and not against the enemy without. Invaders could do no more than rule against the rights and wishes of the people. His maxim was, No vote no musket. Mr. Scoble ridiculed the idea of an invasion of this country by France, and maintained that the great body of the people of that country would be opposed to such a step. Mr. Elihu Burritt regretted to see that the measures which they were met to discuss had been agitated in this country, because, if England began to increase her military establishments other nations would be likely to follow her example. He had calculated that the working man had paid £7,000,000,000 of taxes since the peace of 1815, as it was called; and since 1801 the people of England had expended more by £450,000,000 than the total exports from this mighty world of industry. All governments were too ready to act upon the old Roman maxim of divide and govern; and the great brotherhood of the people had been subjugated by setting them against each other in blood-stained fields of battle. During the last 700 years England had been at war with France for 206 of those years; and the expenses which they occasioned would purchase every acre in the kingdom at £14 an acre. Mr. Burritt then read a fraternal address which had been sent from the people of Havre to the people of Southampton, and said that the estimates

for the French army and navy in 1848 were considerably less than they had been in 1847, which was a proof that France was not preparing for war. Resolutions in conformity with the objects for which the meeting was convened were unanimously agreed to, and were verbally the same as those passed at the meeting at South-wark.

THE MANCHESTER FREE-TRADE DEMONSTRATION.—The demonstration on Thursday promises to rival in earnestness and numbers any former manifestation of public feeling in Manchester. The old spirit is not dead. There will be no mistake as to the meaning of this meeting. Never was there greater need for a calm and forcible vindication of the principles that have become the special "politics" of this district. The voice of Manchester will warn the Ministers, whilst it will rally the earnest support of the country. On the eve of the re-opening of Parliament, it will convey to the legislature a timely hint of the determination of public opinion to maintain the vantage ground which industrial interests have fairly conquered from feudal supremacy. Already upwards of twenty members of the House of Commons have signified their intention to be present. Representing some of the largest and most intelligent constituencies in the country, they will form the nucleus of no feeble peace party for coming exigencies. These are the "National Defences" that are most needed—and the spirit they will carry back with them to the Legislature cannot fail to find fitting utterance when the occasion comes.—*Manchester Times*.

SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, in a letter to the *Spectator*, vigorously remonstrates against the course that journal, with other portions of the press, is taking on the subject of national defences:—

Did we not for many a year (says the Baronet), advocating free-trade, not merely on economical grounds, but as a great social, international, and civilizing measure, which would break down the barriers which had long separated neighbouring states—would bind together hitherto hostile communities by the ties of mutual interest, and would afford potent securities against the calamities of war? Have we then no longer any faith in our principles? Must we recant them? Having obtained free-trade, shall our first act be to arm our people, and to cover our shores with fortifications, as if we had declared hostility to the rest of the human race by proposing to exchange our manufactures for their food? Are our revenues so vast, so excessive—our means of employing them so deficient? Are our people so well educated—our prisons so excellent—our railroads all completed? Have we nothing to do with our superabundant wealth, that we must squander it to guard against imaginary dangers?

REDUCTION IN THE FRENCH ARMY ESTIMATES.—It is not a little remarkable that, while we are threatened with a large increase of our Army and Navy Estimates, our continental neighbours are retrenching their military expenditure. According to the *Journal des Débats*, the Army Estimates in the French budget present a decrease of 1,000,000*fr.*, and the naval of 2,000,000*fr.*—a very trivial reduction, it must be confessed, but still a difference on the right side.—*Patriot*.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.—A squadron of armed steam-vessels, to consist of twelve of various sizes and power, is ordered to be assembled at Portsmouth and kept ready for service. They are each to have two engineers, six stokers, and ten seamen, with the usual warrant officers, on board. These twelve steamers are to be sent round from Woolwich and Sheerness, and are in addition to the "Centaur," "Cyclops," "Gorgon," "Retribution," and others now in port.

WAKEFIELD.—On Thursday evening last, a crowded public meeting was held in the Music-saloon, Wakefield, to adopt a petition to both Houses of Parliament against the threatened increase in our naval and military establishments. On the motion of Mr. C. Marsh, seconded by G. W. Harrison, Esq., Mr. W. Kitching took the chair; after which, a series of resolutions in accordance with the objects of the meeting were moved and seconded by Mr. G. W. Harrison, Mr. E. P. Hood, of York (who made a speech of great power on the subject), Mr. Marsh, and Mr. I. J. Horner. The resolutions were all carried amidst acclamation. It was announced, that a second meeting would be held on Friday evening, in the Corn Exchange, to afford another opportunity of hearing Mr. Hood. The meeting did not terminate until half-past ten, after which many signed the petition.

Meetings on the same question are to be held at Exeter, Ipswich, and other places.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* complains that, in travelling from March to London in a second-class carriage, he found "that he was in company with eight convicted felons in chains, who were being taken to Ely."

THE MAYOR OF BOLTON (J. Noble, Esq.), having been invited to preside at the annual dinner of the Boston Shipwreck Society, has declined, "because as a Teetotaler I feel it my duty, especially in the prominent public station I now occupy, to discountenance the drinking customs of society usual at these dinners, from a growing conviction of their injurious tendency." He offers the following suggestion:—Now as regards this annual dinner, without in the least presuming to dictate, may I not be allowed most respectfully to suggest, that if along with the husbands and sons, and brothers, &c., to be there assembled, were united their wives, and sisters, and daughters, and sweethearts:—and instead of a dinner—(sometimes rather a flat affair) a jolly good tea were enjoyed—the sociality would I conceive be not at all diminished, though the aching heads next morning might possibly be much fewer! Let none sneer at tea, especially sailors; considering how large an amount of our tonnage is employed in its transit.

FURTHER AUGMENTATION OF THE ARMY.—We have reason to believe that, independent of the artillery increase already announced, the following augmentation has been decided upon: each company of the Guards 20 men, each corps of cavalry 80 men, every infantry regiment on home service to 1,000 rank and file. By this arrangement no increase of officers is contemplated.—*Daily News*.

EDUCATION.—A deputation from the Sunday-school Union, consisting of Messrs. Watson, Cuthbertson, Jackson, Latter, and Groser, waited on the Lord President, at the Privy Council-office, on Thursday, on matters relating to education.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

HEALTH OF THE KING.—Unfavourable rumours regarding the King's health were rife in Paris last week, and caused great alarm. The effect was felt on the Bourse, Rentes going down to seventy-three francs. A correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* has put together the various statements derived from reliable sources, and the result is the following account of the actual state of matters. At the opening of the session, the King had a very severe cold, and in reading the speech his voice broke down. Two days afterwards, the death of Madame Adelaide gave him a serious shock: nevertheless, he travelled to Dreux, a distance of eighty miles, to attend the funeral, and bore the journey well. Still, as a precautionary measure, his physicians bled him. The cold has continued to hang about the King, but has not increased. He has kept his apartment for some days. There is no doubt, however, that on Saturday and Sunday the King transacted business with two of his Ministers.

With respect to the King's general health, I wrote to you some time ago that there was no concealing that he was not by any means the hale and robust man which he was a few months ago. In personal appearance he has considerably fallen off. Though not yet the "lean and slippered pantaloon," he is considerably thinner than formerly. His step is by no means so firm as it used to be, and he has not the upright carriage for which he was remarkable even to a recent period. In his personal habits, also, I understand that there have been some remarkable changes. In former times he was noted as a good sleeper: he could throw aside the cares of state on shutting his chamber-door, and sleep as tranquilly as the most humble of his subjects. In this respect he is now greatly altered: he sleeps badly, frequently gets up in the course of the night, and writes for hours. He has also become much more irritable than in former times; and he gives way to fits of passion which, during her lifetime, Madame Adelaide had alone the power of allaying.

On Wednesday, the King received a deputation of two hundred Peers, who presented the address: his Majesty delivered his reply with animation in a clear firm voice; making, perhaps, a rather studied display of stamina.

ABD-EL-KADER.—The ultimate destination of Abd-el-Kader is still undecided. Meanwhile, he has been imprisoned, with a portion of his suite, in Fort Lamalgue; the remainder being incarcerated in Fort Malbousquet. The Emir is said to complain bitterly of the breach of faith. The separation of Abd-el-Kader from his followers had produced, it is said, so alarming an effect upon the health of the Emir, that orders were given for their confinement in the same prison with their illustrious chief.

PUBLIC CORRUPTION IN FRANCE.—On Friday, the Chamber of Deputies was the scene of a very stormy and agitating debate, arising out of the exposure of the acts of corruption charged upon the French Government, to which reference was made in the Chamber of Peers. The scandals referred to go back to 1844, and even 1841. It appears that a practice has been connived at under several administrations, by which, when a candidate for office has interest enough to secure for himself an appointment, he creates the vacancy which he desires to fill by buying out either the actual incumbent, or some superior by whose resignation a general move is produced, and the contemperate admitted to the office thus vacated. In the present case the candidate for an office in one department of the public administration induced the Government to grant him the appointment, by consenting to buy out the occupant of an office in another and different department of the State, so as to place a piece of patronage at the disposal of the minister in exchange for the appointment he received. It is contended by the Opposition that this is virtually the sale of government patronage, while it is maintained by the Government that it is only the continuation of a practice admitted to be highly objectionable, but one that has been sanctioned by the usage of nearly a quarter of a century. The essential immorality of the transaction is admitted by the Government itself bringing in a law to declare all such transactions henceforward illegal. The assertion of M. Guizot, that all former cabinets had countenanced and tolerated like abuses and corruptions has been met by the most flat, explicit, and, in some cases, indignant disavowals by MM. Molé, H. Passy, Pélet (de la Lozère), d'Argout, Dufaure, Lacave Laplagne, and Thiers. Ministers had a majority of 79. This debate, says the *Times* correspondent, "so hampered and so badgered the Ministers, that they care not how soon they may be relieved from the weight of office. It is understood that advances have been made to Count Molé, which may lead to a command to him to form a government, but even he would feel embarrassed by the situation of public affairs."

The Paris papers announce the election, at Lyons, of the Opposition candidate, M. de Mortimart, by a majority of more than 100 over his Ministerial opponent.

The general discussion on the address commenced in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday, and was opened by M. Berville, who proclaimed himself a decided friend of the reigning dynasty, but was sorry to be obliged to declare that it had not realized the promises of 1830. Two other *Conservative* members followed on the same side.

ITALY.

THE ROMAN CABINET.—Letters from Rome of the 10th instant, announce that the Pontifical Cabinet was composed as follows:—Cardinal Ferretti, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Monsignor Amici, Minister of the Interior; Cardinal Mezzofanti, of Public Instruction; Monsignor Roberti, of Justice; Monsignor Morichini, of Finance; Cardinal Riario, of Commerce, Agriculture, and Fine Arts; Cardinal Massimo, of Public Works; Monsignor Rusconi, of War; Monsignor Savelli, of Police.

The Consulta of State had voted, by a majority of 20 to 4, a loan of a million of scudi. The terms of their consent to the vote were these:—

1. That the clauses of the contract be submitted for its sanction.
2. That the sinking fund be re-established.
3. That retrenchments be made in the public expenditure, and especially that the payments granted since 1814, to religious corporations, without just reason, be discontinued. The Jesuits and the retrograde party, against whom these conditions are chiefly aimed, are furious. A crisis was accordingly expected.

Letters from Turin of the 18th, say that a number of the persons compromised in the recent disturbances at

Leghorn have been arrested, and that important papers and considerable sums of money were found in their possession. The papers are said to prove that a foreign Government excited the rioters in favour of the last branch of a dethroned dynasty (Buonaparte).

THE JESUITS settled at Genoa had closed their convent and church, and retired, some to Nice, and the remainder to their country-seat of Montebello.

THE MILAN MASSACRE.—Letters from Milan of Jan. 9th have at length brought some definite information respecting the atrocious proceedings of the Austrian police and soldiery on the 3rd and 4th. It appears that after the sanguinary scenes of the night of the 3rd a numerous deputation, including several of the most respectable citizens, waited on the Viceroy, whose personal character is generally respected, and who was believed to have had no part in projecting or organizing the massacre of the citizens. On receiving the remonstrance and hearing the statements thus laid before him, the Archduke Regnier took immediate steps to stop the effusion of blood, which, however, he did not succeed in accomplishing without much difficulty and by slow degrees. The Archduke found it necessary to make it publicly known that until orders should be obtained from Vienna, he had taken into his own hands the entire control of the government in all its departments, thus indirectly paralyzing the action of those functionaries, such as the head of the police, who had contrived and caused to be executed the recent murders. On the 8th the Viceroy issued an order prohibiting the soldiers from smoking in the street, which was directly the reverse of the order which had been issued a few days previously by the commander of the forces and the director of the police. The Italian authorities throughout this affair firmly opposed the Austrian functionaries, and solemnly protested against the atrocities of which the people were made the victims.

THE USE OF TOBACCO has been totally abandoned throughout Lombardy and the Venetian territories. The revenue produced by the sale of tobacco produced in 1843 in Lombardy alone 6,725,832 Austrian livres, equivalent to about a quarter of a million sterling. The lotteries, which have also been abandoned by the people, produced in the same year 8,200,056 livres, or about £270,000.

The Emperor of Austria has issued a proclamation to the people of Milan, expressing his sorrow at the recent disturbances in that city, and expressing the most benevolent intentions on his own part and that of his Government. The proclamation has been very coldly received.

Letters from Rome of the 11th mention that Austria had demanded permission to march 30,000 men through the papal dominions to the Neapolitan territories, and that a large number of the cardinals were in favour of consenting to this, but that the Pope peremptorily refused it.

A funeral ceremony had been celebrated in the church of the Lombards, at Rome, for the Milanese killed by the Austrians on the 3rd. The Pope had permitted that demonstration, which the Austrian ambassador had vainly endeavoured to prevent.

INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

Intelligence has been received of a general insurrection in all the principal cities of Sicily. Boiling water and furniture were thrown from windows by the people on the troops, even by ladies. The troops were driven from Palermo by thirty thousand citizens in arms, the infantry refusing to act. The King of Naples was hissed by both boxes and pit at the San Carlo Theatre. The hotel of the British Consul at Palermo was attacked by troops pursuing Count Aceto, a Liberal; the arms of England were torn down; the troops were beaten by the people. Messina, Syracuse, and Trappena, raised the tricolor flag. Abrouzzi, Apulia, and Basilicate, are reported in insurrection.

SWITZERLAND.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.—Letters from Berne have brought copies of two important documents. The first is the new note addressed by M. Bois le Comte to the President of the Diet, dated Neuchâtel, the 18th of January; and the second is the report of the Federal commissioners sent to the canton of the Valais, addressed to the Vorort, and dated the 12th of January. The contents of the former contain nothing new to those who have heard or read the late debate on the Swiss question in the Chamber of Peers. It is a mere echo of the speeches of MM. Guizot and De Broglie. The latter is a document of a very important nature. The facts and documents which it discloses establish beyond the possibility of doubt the efforts made by the French Government to protract the civil war in Switzerland by the most lavish promises of aid and intervention made to the insurgent cantons.

SIR STRATFORD CANNING AND THE DIET.—Our letters from Basle of the 20th inst. speak of the increasing firmness of the Government. They enclose the memorandum of Sir Stratford Canning to the President of the Vorort, dated the 10th inst., in which he recommends moderation to the Swiss Government, and that they should deal with the revision of the Federal Pact with the utmost possible reserve, in order to avoid suggesting uneasiness to any neighbouring state. Our letters mention that the Diet was disposed to act on the principle recommended by Sir Stratford Canning, but that it was determined, nevertheless, should any attempt to coerce the Government be made, to "throw away the scabbard," and at once to march 20,000 men into Lombardy—a movement which, in the present state of Italy, could not fail to produce most important results.—Times.

THE MONKS OF ST. BERNARD.—The following explanation of the actual circumstances attending this affair, which has excited so much interest in Europe, is given in a letter dated Siou (Valais), the 11th instant:—

You are aware that the monastery of the Great St. Bernard has been abandoned by its monks; they have retired, with their superior, to a villa they caused to be built in Piedmont four years since, as they foresaw the events which have occurred. Their flight, notwithstanding the malevolent reports which have been circulated on this subject, was voluntary; the provisional government of the Valais have in nowise expelled them from their convent, and they are perfectly free to return thither. They have not been despoiled of their property, but merely condemned to pay a fine—a measure

which was taken towards all those who excited to the revolt against the Diet. The fine, however, which was demanded of this convent, one of the richest in Switzerland, amounted only to some tens of thousands of francs, and will be covered, and more, by the offerings of those who visit the hospital in the course of the ensuing year. You are aware that the hospitality which is practised, gratuitously in appearance, towards the traveller by these brethren, is in reality productive of a very considerable revenue to the convent. You see to what proportions these pretended spoiliations are reduced, and what are the acts which have been styled savage which they have been the victims of. This fine, which has been exaggerated into such a mighty affair, is scarcely a deed of severity, if we consider the part these brethren have acted of late years. The convent is for the present trusted to the care of thirty soldiers, under the command of M. Piotta, of Martigny.

AUSTRIA.

Speaking of the warlike movement in Austria, a writer in the *Prussian State Gazette* says:—"The poor idiotic Emperor has proclaimed, in an autograph letter, that the present state of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom may be considered revolutionary, and the authorities are accordingly enjoined to take measures for the restoration of order and tranquillity." The present expenditure in the purchase of horses is said to amount to 1,500,000 florins, about £160,000. The object, in the first instance, is to procure from 10,000 to 12,000 remounts.

The *Cologne Gazette* says, a courier passed through Berlin on the 17th of January, on his way to Paris, who was the bearer of the new joint note of Austria, Prussia, and France, with respect to the affairs of Switzerland. It adds that the Paris conference is now at an end, and that it has been settled that the note shall be signed by the ministers of the three powers in Switzerland, and transmitted by them to the Vorort.

DENMARK.

ALARMING ILLNESS OF THE KING OF DENMARK.—According to the intelligence received from Copenhagen, the King's illness has taken a very serious turn, and raised apprehensions that the worst may befall (den æussersten fall befürchten lassen). It is scarcely necessary to add, that his Majesty's death would create considerable embarrassment in the north of Europe. Official bulletins were issued daily, in consequence of the continued state of the inflammation in the arm, from which the King had suffered for several days.

INDIA.

DISASTROUS COMMERCIAL FAILURES.—By the overland mail advices have been received from Bombay to December 15; Calcutta, December 7; and China, November 28. The most important news brought by this arrival is that supplied from Calcutta, which represents the truly disastrous effects of the late commercial embarrassments in London upon the mercantile community in that presidency. Nine highly respectable firms had been compelled to suspend payment, and it was impossible to calculate how far the serious consequences of these failures would extend. "Credit and confidence," says the *Bengal Hurkaru Price Current*, "were at once annihilated, and business, in every branch, reduced to cash transactions. The acceptances of no European house could be discounted in the bazaar." The firms which were reported as having suspended payments up to the time of the departure of the mail were—Messrs. Cockerell and Co.; Church, Lake, and Co.; Ewing, Aird, and Anderson; Hughesdon Brothers and Co.; Lyall, Matheson, and Co.; Lake, Hammill, and Co.; Saunders, May, Fordyce, and Co.; and Shearman, Mullens, and Co. Messrs. Smith, Cowell, and Co., were also reported as having stopped payment, but had resumed business after a meeting of their creditors. The return of dishonoured bills from England to the extent of a million sterling was expected.

The Governor-General quitted Lucknow on the 22nd of November, after five days spent in the capital of Oude, and after having been present at many fêtes and entertainments. Lord Hardinge took occasion to warn the King of the dangerous tendency of the course he had been pursuing, and warned him that, unless some thorough reforms were at once introduced in Oude, it would be the duty of the British Government to interfere.

The intelligence from Bombay is of no political importance. The Punjab and Scinde were tranquil. Lord Hardinge was expected to leave Calcutta early in this month (January). Commercial matters had assumed a more healthy aspect, with an appearance of a gradual improvement.

The accounts from China are entirely of a peaceful nature; and the feeling of the people of that empire towards the English authorities is evidently partaking of a more pacific character.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

CAPTURE OF THE CHIEF PATO.—Advices from Cape Town, to the 15th of November, report some decided successes against the Kafirs. On the 3rd of that month, by a forced march of thirty miles, Colonel Somerset came up with the force under Pato, eight hundred strong, on some broken ground near a stream called the Chechabe. Before the engagement, Colonel Somerset, with a single rifleman, advanced too far, and was surrounded by Kafirs; the fleetness of his horse saved him; the rifleman was shot. The enemy were routed. Sir Henry Young had quitted Graham's Town, on his way to South Australia, via England.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE INFLUENZA IN SPAIN.—According to the statement by a physician of Madrid, in one of the journals of that capital, about 60,000 persons in Madrid were a fortnight ago, suffering from the influenza. At Seville, a third of the population, and at Murcia great numbers, were suffering severely from the same malady.

THE NEGRO POPULATION OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW, in the West Indies, have forwarded an address of thanks to the King of Sweden, for their liberation from slavery on the promulgation of the decree of October last.

JUDGE DE LUZY of the Seine has confirmed the right of Mademoiselle de Luzy to an annuity of 3,000 francs bequeathed to her by the late Duke de Choiseul Praslin, and to several articles of clothing, furniture, &c., which she had left in the Duke's house. Mademoiselle de Luzy also claimed a sum of 5,000 francs which she had left in the Duke's keeping, without retaining any acknowledgment: Marshal Sebastiani, guardian of the Duke's children, admitted that 4,000 francs had been deposited, but denied the larger sum: the Court ordered the payment of the 4,000 francs.

Vienna letters, of the 10th instant, state that the health of Prince Metternich is again seriously deranged.

Letters from Hanover, of the 15th instant, announce the death of Miss Frederica Herschell, sister of the celebrated astronomer, Frederick William Herschell. Miss Herschell was herself an accomplished astronomer; she is, perhaps, most popularly known in England as the constructor of the selenic globe preserved in Greenwich Observatory.

THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS AND THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.—It affords us much satisfaction to state, that the membership of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, so far as we can learn, have generally refused to comply with the imperious demand of the Canada Conference Special Committee. As a body the laity will not assist their Preachers to rob the public. The honourable stand the Wesleyan membership are taking on the College Question, shows that many of them still possess that independence of mind which so honourably distinguished them in former years, but which it was feared they had completely lost. If any petition for a division of the College Funds has been sent from Toronto and circulated among the Wesleyan Methodists of this city for signatures, it has been done in the dark. The Wesleyans of Hamilton have acted honourably on other occasions, and we feel assured that they will not allow the Canada Conference Special Committee to dupe them on the College Question.—*Canada Christian Advocate*.

It has been decided that the young Tahitians, brought to Paris by Admiral Bruat, and who are suffering from an affection of the chest, shall be sent to Algiers to pass the winter. They are to remain till May, and then return to resume their studies.

The Republican *National* affirms that prayers are being said in all the churches of Paris for the Duchess de Bordeaux's accouchement of a prince. The *National* publishes the prayer, which it calls upon the government to attend to.

PAUPERISM IN CHELTENHAM.—There are now upwards of 1,300 persons in weekly receipt of relief out of the poor-rate raised in the parish of Cheltenham; besides these, numbers are relieved by funds raised at the different places of worship, and by private charity. Considerations such as this will force men to become political, and consider the causes which thus overwhelm the inhabitants of a nation bearing a world-wide fame for industry and wealth! Mr. Close mentions as one of the causes of this state of affairs, the neglect by persons of competent income, to make a prompt settlement of their accounts with their tradesmen.—*Cheltenham Free Press*.

RAGGED SCHOOL.—The New Free evening School for destitute children, was opened on Monday night last, in the rooms of the British School, Coombe-street, which have been rented for the purpose. The hours of instruction are from 7 to 9 p.m., every night in the week, excepting Saturday and Sunday. The children admitted are those who, from destitution or loss of parents, have not the means of attending a day school.—*Western Times*.

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.—A joiner, named Lutton, of Cardiff, was employed in repairing a vessel in the British Channel, a few days ago, in the night-time. A scaffolding on which he stood gave way, and he fell into the water from the height of 15 feet. In this perilous position he seized a loose frail plank, and after with great difficulty getting astride of it, he was floated by it down the channel for 14 miles, when he was picked up in a dreadful state of exhaustion, by a boat which had followed from the vessel, and been guided by his cries.

PERVERSION OF CHARITIES AT LEICESTER.—An honest and respectable man applied, a few days since, to Mr. Thomas Dabbs, of the Newarke, for an admission of his son into Ald. Newton's School. The boy was examined and approved, and the admission seemed to be certain, when the usual question (by this trustee) was put to the parent, "Are you a Conservative or a Radical?" The answer was, "A Radical," and the rejection of the boy was the consequence of the direct and honest reply of the father.—*Leicester Mercury*.

THE COLOURED MINISTER, MR. GLOUCESTER.—This gentleman, who has been sojourning in this country since the month of February last, preached an impressive sermon, on Sunday evening, in St. George's Presbyterian Church, previous to his departure, by the Acadia, to-morrow, for his native land. On Tuesday evening, at the usual weekly prayer meeting, he gave a flattering account of the success of his mission, which was to raise funds to pay the cost of his church in Philadelphia. When first he planted his feet on British ground, he had, he said, many difficulties to contend with, on account of his being a stranger, the then prevailing destitution, &c.; but, having got a favourable start in Birmingham, he had gone on in a manner which was not only creditable to British Christian philanthropy, but gratifying to him. Whilst prosecuting his mission, he had visited Manchester, London, Bristol, Belfast, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and several other places throughout the three kingdoms, in all of which he had been most kindly received. He had been agreeably disappointed in his expectations of the Irish character, and when he went home he would be in a better position to aid in removing that animosity which subsisted between the Irish and the coloured people. He had raised upwards of £1,000; and from the hospitable treatment he had every where met with, when he went back to America he would have to tell his friends, that in place of being looked down upon for his colour, it had aided his success. The Reverend Gentleman, who seemed deeply to feel the kindness he had met with, concluded by saying that till the day of his death he would remember his visit to Britain with the most grateful feelings. A collection was made to assist in defraying the Reverend Gentleman's passage.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

THE INCOME TAX.—The *Times* of Friday had an article, written, apparently, to prepare the public mind for an augmentation of the property tax and a revival of the house tax, rated *ad valorem*. It is also current as a rumour in certain circles that the property tax is to be made five per cent.

HARTSHORN'S TABERNACLE AND ENCAMPMENT OF ISRAEL.—Eleven years of labour and of diligent research, both as regards biblical criticism and the connected antiquities of Egypt, have resulted in the construction, by the Rev. R. W. Hartshorn, of Dublin, of two elaborately and exquisitely finished models (now exhibiting at the gallery of the New Society of Painters in Water-Colours); one a landscape model, 14 feet by 6 feet, giving rock, river, mountain, Dead Sea beyond, Levitical encampment complete, with the tribe of Ephraim in the distance, and every variety of tent in miniature, with a miniature tabernacle in the centre of the encampment; the other a model of the Tabernacle of Israel itself, on a larger scale, one inch to a cubit. The latter, whose dimensions are 10 feet by 5 feet, is most beautifully elaborate and critically accurate, in the whole of its details. The materials employed in the construction of the original structure are adhered to as nearly as possible in the model, copper only being substituted for brass. Every vessel employed is in the Egyptian style, and is modelled after some Egyptian antiquity. The exhibition is altogether very curious and instructive, and well worthy of a visit.

THE AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.—At a large meeting, held at the Independent Chapel, Bicester, Oxon, on Monday evening, the 17th instant, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

Moved by the Rev. W. Ferguson, and seconded by the Rev. C. Gilbert: "That the cordial thanks of this meeting, composed as it principally is of poor field labourers, be respectfully presented to the editor and proprietor of the *Nonconformist* newspaper, for the ready and cheerful support which he has given to the Rev. W. Ferguson in his untiring labours in the cause of the care-worn sons and daughters of toil."

THE TEA DUTIES.—No ALTERATION.—A deputation from Lancashire and Yorkshire, headed by the Mayor of Manchester and Mr. Bayly, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, had an interview, on Wednesday, with Lord John Russell and the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject of the tea duties. An hour was occupied in representing the various ways in which the present high rate of duty injures commerce, interferes with the comfort of the people, and with the general productiveness of the revenue. The Ministers listened; but their answer is not reported. A letter from Lord John Russell to Mr. Cardwell, however, has been published, and makes known, what might have been assumed, that financial reasons prevent ministers from meddling with the tea duties.

DEATH OF MR. ISAAC D'ISRAELI.—The country has just lost one of its most popular writers, Mr. Isaac D'Israeli, author of the "Curiosities of Literature," and father of the member for Buckinghamshire. Mr. D'Israeli was the son of a Venetian merchant settled in this country: he was born in 1766, and was educated in Holland. He very early exhibited great talent for acquiring languages and other literary attainments; and being possessed of an independent property, he was able to follow his favourite pursuits without hindrance. He successively published, besides several minor pieces, the book already mentioned (his best and most popular work), the "Quarrels of Authors," "Calamities of Authors," "Illustrations of the Literary Character," and the "Amenities of Literature," his latest publication. His five volumes of "Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles the First," published at intervals, procured him the honorary degree of D.C.L., accorded by the University of Oxford, in the words of the public orator, "*optimi regis optimo defensori*." In 1839, Mr. D'Israeli was stricken with blindness; last spring he lost his wife, with whom he had lived forty years; and on Wednesday last his still robust constitution sank under an attack of influenza. He died at Brandenburg House, his residence, in Buckinghamshire.

INTREPIDITY REWARDED.—The Lords of the Admiralty have presented Mr. Pullen, master of the "Betsey," with a splendid gold medal, for having saved the lives of ninety-four passengers on board the "Granville" steamer, destroyed by fire on her way from Drogheda to Liverpool. Pullen and his crew have other more substantial rewards for their humane intrepidity, from their fellow citizens.

THE CORN DUTIES.—At a special general meeting on Thursday, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce adopted a petition to Parliament against the resumption of the sliding scale of corn duties in March next.

THE EARL OF MORAY died of influenza, on Wednesday se'night, at Darnaway Castle. The deceased was Baron Donne, Baron St. Colne, and Baron Stuart of Castle Stuart, in the peerage of Great Britain, and Lord-Lieutenant of Elginshire. He was born in 1771; was twice married, first in 1795, secondly in 1801; and had issue by both marriages. The title descends to the eldest son, Francis Lord Donne.

REPRESENTATION OF WEST GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—We hear, from pretty good authority, that, in the event of the seat for the Western Division of this county becoming vacant on the success of the petition against Mr. Grantley Berkeley, it is the intention of the Liberal party of the division to bring forward Mr. Macaulay to fill the vacancy.—*Gloucester Journal*.

[Advertisement.]—**THE IMPORTANCE OF PROVIDING GOOD COFFEE FOR THE PEOPLE.**—The demand for coffee is daily increasing. This is a pleasing characteristic of the times, and demonstrates, that a change is taking place in the habits of the people, and that they are now ready to substitute a wholesome and cheering beverage in the place of those which enervate and destroy. It is important to encourage this improved taste of the public, by keeping up a constant supply of coffee, possessing alike richness, strength, and flavour. John Cassell's Coffees possess these qualities in a very high degree; hence their great celebrity; and to furnish to families every facility for purchasing them, he has determined to appoint two thousand agents throughout the Kingdom, so that a constant supply will be kept up of Coffees of the world's finest growths, securely packed in lead, so as effectually to preserve their strength and aroma, and in quantities varying from two ounces to one pound. Respectable tradesmen, or private individuals, desirous of securing this valuable Agency, are requested to apply for terms, &c., to John Cassell, Abchurch-lane, London.

LITERATURE.

Belgium, the Rhine, Switzerland, and Holland: an autumnal tour. By J. S. BUCKINGHAM. 2 Vols. London: Jackson, (late Fisher and Son.)

WE hardly can conceive of any subject more unpromising to an author than any fragment of the *grand tour*. Traveller after traveller has trodden the path till it has become so hard as scarcely to enable a new thought to vegetate upon it. The tree has been so stripped by tribe after tribe of locust travellers that we can hardly conceive of a piece of foliage left—or if there be one

—“the last of its clan
That dances as high as dance it can,”

it is not every hand which can bring it down. Mr. Buckingham has, however, produced in these volumes a very pleasant and agreeable work. He moves on like an easy carriage at a rapid pace, and gives his descriptions with talent, and often with taste. Saving that now and then he has what Homer calls “wandering words”—is, in other parlance, a little prosy—and that one or two favourite subjects are always brought in—and that there pervades the work the fashionable disposition to call Government aid when there is no knot which Government can really untie, and that (we will put all our objections together, and have done with them) the tone in which our country is spoken of, though that of a patriot, is the tone of a somewhat disappointed one. With these exceptions, (and if the reader shall magnify them, he will do Mr. Buckingham great injustice) we cordially and fully recommend this volume. It touches many points not often touched, and demonstrates that the author is one who thinks on the moral side of his subjects. Those who have not already provided themselves with a guide-book will find almost all necessary information in these volumes in an attractive form. Winter though it be, we recommend those readers whom stern poverty does not forbid, to make the tour of the Continent by their firesides, with Mr. Buckingham as Cicerone. The engravings, of which there are several, are exquisite.

Mr. Buckingham's views of subjects in general are sound, and on the right side; yet a little clearer perception would be beneficial. *Ex. gr.*

“So long as they,” (he is speaking of the English and Americans) “present such examples of usurpation, ambition, rapacity, and plunder, as these three recent wars have exhibited, all their efforts at evangelizing the world will fail. Their first step should be to make themselves thoroughly Christian, by abandoning and abjuring such practices as these; and then, with the Bible in one hand and the olive branch in the other, instead of the sword or the bayonet, they might prevail on others to follow their examples, without which their precepts will never be regarded as sincere.”

Would it not be well—though of this Mr. Buckingham seems never to have thought—to abandon the loose and national use of the term *Christian* altogether, and to reserve it for those who keep the precepts of the Gospel? Thus would a thousand difficulties and stumbling-blocks be at once prevented.

We give a specimen of Mr. Buckingham's description:—

“Nothing can surpass the beauty of situation enjoyed by Baden, placed as it is in a romantic valley, hemmed in close by picturesque hills, and the stream of the Oes flowing through its centre; while the buildings are all on so magnificent a scale that it seems like an assemblage of palaces—the greater number of these, however, being hotels, boarding-houses, shops, and gambling-houses.

“Our first visit was to the convent of Lichtensthal, about a mile and a half up the valley, on the left bank of the stream. The greatest curiosities of the place were two skeletons, arrayed in the most sumptuous style, in crimson velvet and gold, and literally covered with jewels, each over an altar, and reclining in a glass case of one unbroken piece as long as the width of the altar, so that the whole of each figure is seen at once. That on the left looking towards the high altar is St. Pius, a male skeleton; that on the right is St. Benedictus, apparently a female. The heads of both were crowned with wreaths of gold and jewels, every finger of each hand being covered with gloves, and having as many rings as they could contain; the feet were covered with sandals and each toe was adorned with rings also. The ribs, which were all exposed, are covered with lines of precious stones, chiefly emerald, topaz, and amethyst, and even the interior of the ventricle of each is lined and adorned with silver and gold. They each repose on crimson velvet pillows or cushions, which, like their robes, are embroidered with needlework in gold; and the skulls, with closed mouths and perfect rows of teeth, seem to grin with ghastliness amidst all this misplaced decoration.”—Vol. i. pp. 434, 435.

GLEANINGS.

The best cough drops for young ladies, says *Burritt's Christian Citizen*, are to drop the practice of dressing thin when they go out in the night air.

Some of the grasshoppers found in the island of Borneo are as large as sparrows; and in Sir Edward Belcher's narrative of the voyage of the “Samarang” it is stated that a specimen presented to him by Mr. Brooke measured more than four inches in length, and was of a delicate grass-green colour.

Among the bankrupts who have lately appeared in the London bankruptcy court is a licensed victualler, named Drew, who has been six times a bankrupt in eleven years, and on five occasions has not paid a farthing in the pound.

It appears that the one who among European sovereigns has reigned longest is not particularly well known, the Prince of Schaumburg Lippe, who has reigned (including his minority) nearly sixty-one years. Two others, whose names also are not the most familiar, have each reigned above forty years, the Princes of Lippe Detmold, and Schwarzburg Rudolstadt.

The *Morning Chronicle* says it is probable that the

vacant garter (Lord Powis') will be bestowed upon the Duke of Norfolk.

A few days since, says the *Hants Independent*, a gentleman of Romsey received a letter containing a cheque, which was posted at Tewkesbury in 1846: from a misreading of the address it found its way to Rome! where it has been lying till the present time.

In August last, there were 61,000 English persons resident in France, whose expenditure was calculated at £5,000,000 per annum.

The *Independant de la Moselle* publishes a long and detailed account of a robbery committed by the aid of chloroform, and calls on the authorities to impose the same restrictions on the sale of it as on poisonous drugs.

Mary Ann Canes, a Devonshire dame, having been “cried down” by her husband, has inserted an advertisement in the *Western Times*, stating that she always paid her way before she had the misfortune to marry him, and has no fear but she will be able to do so still.

The religious objection, so called, to the use of *Chloroform*, that it obviates those pains which the Almighty has appointed to be endured, is answered by Professor Simpson, when he says that the first great surgical operation performed by the Divine Lawgiver was rendered painless by his casting the first man into a deep sleep while he extracted the rib of which he made woman.

We understand that the children attending Mr. Oliphant's school have, during the past year, collected upwards of £50 towards the support of the destitute children of Ireland.—*Scottish Press*.

The American government is at present spending rather more than twice its income. Its expenditure is 59,451,000 dollars. War is thus laying the foundation of a national debt and a standing army.

CHAPPED HANDS.—If you would keep your hands from chapping during the winter, wash them as often as you please, but rub them “bright dry” each time: don't leave a particle of moisture for the cold air to act upon.

The large silver star sunk in the place supposed to have been the site of the manger where Christ was born, has been stolen. The Latins and Greeks accuse each other of the robbery.

The *Conservateur*, a Ministerial journal of Paris, announces that the Duke de Montpensier has lately purchased a splendid palace at Madrid, as the future residence of himself and the Infanta Duchess. Artists have already left Paris for Madrid, to complete its internal decorations with extraordinary magnificence.

At the Mayor's dinner in Liverpool on Thursday week, his Worship, in returning thanks for the health of Mrs. Horsfall, informed the company that that lady had just augmented the number of her Majesty's subjects; and as she was, according to the legal decision of the Town-Clerk, within the meaning of the charter, entitled to a silver cradle, it was his worship's intention not to offend against a venerable and in his case a profitable custom. It appears, if old records be true, that if a child be born to the chief magistrate during his year of office, his lady is entitled to a silver cradle for the baby at the expense of the corporation.—*Gore's General Advertiser*.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 12, at Ilfracombe, the wife of Mr. R. THOMSON, A.M., minister, of a daughter.

Jan. 20, at Olive Mount, Liverpool, Mrs. BIRRELL, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 13, at the Independent Chapel, Uxbridge, by Mr. T. G. Stammer, minister, Mr. DAVID BASSETT, corn merchant, to Miss HANNAH WHITTINGTON.

Dec. 23, at New York, United States, Mr. R. T. MIDDLEDITCH, of Staten Island, minister, youngest son of Mr. T. Middleditch, of Calne, minister, to MARGARET, youngest daughter of W. LIVINGSTONE, Esq., of the above city.

Jan. 19, at the Independent Chapel, Wilsden, by Mr. J. A. Savage, minister, Mr. CHARLES HARGREAVES, Independent minister of Ilkeston, Derbyshire, to Miss ELIZABETH ADAMSON, of Halifax.

DEATHS.

Lately, at Weymouth, after a protracted illness, aged 28, SARAH, eldest daughter of Captain S. FOWLER. For twelve years she had been usefully engaged in the cause of Christ as a member of the Baptist church; and, in connexion with the Sabbath-school, had been an active and devoted teacher.

Jan. 10, aged 70, suddenly, at the Railway station, Rochdale, BENJAMIN TATHAM, of Hitchin, Hertfordshire, woolstapler, one of the Society of Friends, and youngest brother of George North Tatham and Thomas Tatham, of Leeds, flax spinners.

Jan. 13, aged 86, SAMUEL MARSH, weaver, of Rothwell-street, Bolton Moor. Deceased was the father of fifteen children, grandfather to fifty-one, and great-grandfather to sixty. He was connected by descent to George Marsh, the martyr, whose connexion with Smithills Chapel, near Bolton, has made the place an object of attraction to the curious.

Jan. 14, at Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, in his 80th year, SPELMAN SWAIN, Esq., Rear-Admiral of her Majesty's Navy, and Chief Bailiff for the Isle of Ely.

Jan. 15, suddenly, aged 71, MARY ANNE, widow of the late Mr. T. CHIGNELL, of Colchester. She was for thirty-eight years a member of the Church of Christ in the Lion-walk, Colchester; and her end was peace.

Jan. 16, at her residence at Hertford, in her 66th year, FANNETTA, relict of the late Hon. Baron Robert DIMSDALE, of Camfield-place, Herts.

Jan. 17, Mr. WILLIAM BOURNE, of Frederick-place, Vauxhall, aged 57.

Jan. 19, at Hastings, aged 9, SIDNEY GRAVES; and, at the same place, on Jan. 4, aged 7, WILLIAM HENRY GRAVES; also, at 6, Pall-mall, in December last, SKYMOUR and HERBERT GRAVES, children of Mr. Henry Graves.

Jan. 20, at No. 6, Providence-row, Cambridge-heath, Hackney, Mrs. LYDIA WATERS, in her 82nd year.

Jan. 21, of heart affection, Mrs. MARY COWELL, aged 61 years, the beloved wife of Mr. Cowell, deacon of York-street Chapel, Lambeth.

Jan. 19, of fever, at his residence, 3, Grove-road, Brixton, aged 51, Mr. WILLIAM MARTEN SMITH, of Cross-lane.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Friday, January 21.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an Act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Brunswick Chapel, Leeds.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

HADFIELD, GEORGE, Liverpool, and Poulton-cum-Seacombe, Cheshire, paint manufacturer.

SMITH, EDWIN BOAZ, Scarborough, timber merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

ALEXANDER, JOHN, Yeovil, druggist, February 1 and 28: solicitors, Messrs. Slade and Vining, Yeovil; Mr. J. H. Terrell, Exeter; and Messrs. Treherne and Co., Barge-yard Chambers, London.

ANDREWS, CHARLES, Brighton, fruiterer, February 2, March 10: solicitors, Messrs. Richards, 29, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London; and Mr. S. W. Bennett, Brighton.

BATSON, JAMES, and BATSON, WILLIAM, Great Bridge and Handsworth, Staffordshire, iron masters, February 1 and 29: solicitors, Messrs. Mottram and Knowles, Birmingham.

BRIGHT, BRILLFORD, Southwark, merchant, January 28, March 1: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Plevs, Old Jewry-chambers.

CHAPLIN, FREDERICK, and CHAPLIN, WILLIAM HENRY, Bishop's

Stortford, tanners, January 28, March 10: solicitor, Mr. Ring, Bread-street, Cheshire.

CLARKSON, THOMAS, Liverpool, painter, January 31, March 6: solicitors, Mr. Vincent, Temple, London; and Mr. Robinson, Liverpool.

COOKE, JOHN BOND, and SHAW, GEORGE, Denton, Lancashire, hat manufacturers, February 4 and 25: solicitors, Messrs. Clarke and Co., 20, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London; and Mr. J. Brooks, Ashton-under-Lyne.

CORK, GEORGE, High-street, Islington, livery stable keeper, February 4 and 25: solicitor, Mr. Cooke, King-street, Cheshire.

DAWSON, JOHN, Fairford, maltster, February 4, March 3: solicitor, Mr. Leonard, Bristol.

DREAPER, JOHN CALVIN, Liverpool, merchant, February 8 and 25: solicitors, Messrs. Sharp and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. Lewndes and Co., Liverpool.

HANCOCK, WILLIAM, Licknell, Derbyshire, fellmonger, February 11, March 10: solicitors, Mr. W. Dewa, Ashby-de-la-Zouch; and Mr. Beece, Birmingham.

KERSHAW, JOHN, Brecon, draper, February 4, March 3: solicitors, Messrs. Abbott and Co., New-inn, London; and Messrs. W. L. and C. Clarke, Bristol.

PARKER, JOHN HONOR, late of Aldersgate-street and Goswell-street, February 5, March 3: solicitor, Mr. Todd, 23, Thavies-inn, Holborn.

PARSONS, RICHARD, Plymouth, builder, February 1, March 7: solicitors, Mr. H. H. Cross, Plymouth; and Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row, London.

PERHOUSE, WILLIAM, Greenwich, cattle dealer, January 28, March 1: solicitor, Mr. Russell, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.

PIM, JOSEPH ROBINSON, Birkenhead, brick maker, February 1 and 25: solicitors, Messrs. Sharp and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Rowe, Liverpool.

ROSBITER, JAMES, Tor, Devonshire, baker, February 1 and 28: solicitors, Mr. H. G. Drake, Torquay; Mr. J. H. Terrell, Exeter; and Messrs. Sudlow and Co., Bedford-row, London.

SEYMOUR, JANE LOUISA, and SEYMOUR, EMILY, Bristol, milliners, February 7, March 2: solicitors, Messrs. Holmes and Co., New-inn, London; and Messrs. Pridaux and Sons, Bristol.

SHALLCROSS, JOHN, Liverpool, provision dealer, February 1 and 25: solicitors, Messrs. Johnson and Co., Temple, London; and Mr. Bremner, Liverpool.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

FERGUSON, ROBERT, Bathgate, grocer, January 29, February 28, GARDNER, JAMES and SON, Glasgow, January 29, February 16.

GILLIES, DAVID, Glasgow, pastry baker, January 27, February 17. RISSAY, JOHN, Glasgow, joiner, January 28, February 18.

WILLIAMS, THOMAS, and R. S. MACNIVEN, Glasgow, lace merchants, January 28, February 18.

DIVIDENDS.

Stephen Bretton and Thomas Tunwell, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, upholsterers, first dividend of 3s.; at 12, Abchurch-lane, January 22, and three following Saturdays—James Mathew, Carshalton, linen draper, first div. of 5s. 4d.; at 12, Abchurch-lane, January 22, and three following Saturdays—William Moody, High-street, Aldgate, tailor, first div. of 2s. 9d.; at 12, Abchurch-lane, January 22, and three following Saturdays—James Coney, of Holderness-wharf, Harrow-road, mason, first div. of 10d.; at 12, Abchurch-lane, January 22, and three following Saturdays—Hugh Phillips, 82, Tothill-street, Westminster, linen draper, first div. of 5s.; at 12, Abchurch-lane, January 22, and three following Saturdays—Thomas McDonnell, 3, Pall-mall, boot maker, fourth div. of 24d.; at 2, Basinghall-street, on Wednesday—William Wilks, Leeds, builder, first and second divs. of 7s. 8d. and 8d.; at 7, Commercial buildings, Leeds, on Tuesday—William Hardwick, Leeds, auctioneer, first div. of 6s. 8d.; at 7, Commercial-buildings, Leeds, on Tuesday—John Birley, Eccles, card manufacturer, first div. of 2s. 4d.; at 7, Charlotte-street, Manchester, on Tuesday—J. Salmon, Beaumont, Essex, carpenter, second div. of 1s. 7d., and first and second divs. of 6s. 4d. on new profits; at 7, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, January 22, and two following Saturdays—Henry Emanuel, 5, Hanover-square, goldsmith, second div. of 4s. 2d., and first and second divs. of 10s. 6d. on new profits; at 7, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, January 22, and two following Saturdays.

Tuesday, Jan. 25.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Westfield Independent Chapel, Wike, Yorkshire.

Bethel Chapel, Llanddemolen.

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Aylsham.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

JEWRY, JOHN, jun., Cardiff, bootmaker.

BANKRUPTS.

BATE, THOMAS, Birmingham, hatter, February 9, March 4: solicitor, Mr. J. Smith, Birmingham.

BIDDLE, MARY, 3, Weston-street, Brighton, grocer, February 4, March 10: solicitors, Messrs. Richards and Walker, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Mr. Bennett, Brighton.

BRUNKER, THOMAS, Queen-street, Finsbury, wadding manufacturer, February 10, March 3: solicitors, Messrs. Venning and Co., Tokenhouse-yard.

BRIERLEY, SAMUEL HENRY, Halifax, grocer, February 17, March 9: solicitors, Messrs. Sudlow and Co., Bedford-row, London; Mr. Turner, Huddersfield; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

CHOAT, JOHN, Ipswich, bootmaker, February 9, March 2: solicitors, Messrs. Bromley and Aldridge, Gray's-inn.

ELCOT, HANNAH, Hursley, Southampton, grocer, February 4, March 7: solicitors, Mr. W. Lewis, 6, Raymond's-buildings, Gray's-inn; and Mr. J. Usher, Southampton.

FRANKSIDES, ROBERT, Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, draper, February 2 and 26: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Co., Friday-street, London; Messrs. Sale and Worthington, Manchester; and Messrs. J. and H. Richardson, Leeds.

FOX, CHARLES PRIDHAUX, Torquay, surgeon dentist, February 8, March 5: solicitors, Messrs. Pearce and Pidsley, Newton Abbott; Mr. J. Stogdon, Exeter; and Messrs. Whiteway and Co., Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.

FLETCHER, GEORGE, Egremont, Cumberland, tanner, February 8, March 14: solicitors, Messrs. T. and W. Chater, and Messrs. Bell and Co., Bow-churchyard, London.

HAMILTON, EDWARD, Liverpool, hotel keeper, February 8 and 29: solicitors, Mr. Higgin, New Boswell-court, London; and Mr. Anderson, Liverpool.

HOLCROFT, TRAYALL, Manchester, silk manufacturer, February 5 and 25: solicitors, Messrs. Hall and Co., 2, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn, London; and Mr. W. Aspinall, Ridgefield.

HORNBY, THOMAS WILLIAM, Darlington, miller, February 7, March 7: solicitor, Mr. T. A. Stevenson, Darlington.

INGLIS, JOHN ANDREW, Darlington, draper, February 7, March 7: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Co., 59, Friday-street, London; Messrs. Sale and Co., Manchester, and Messrs. Griffith and Co., Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

JAY, JOSEPH TILLET, Acle, Norfolk, surgeon, February 4, March 10: solicitors, Mr. Storey, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn; and Messrs. Tillet and Co., Norwich.

LANGWITH, RICHARD, Liddington-place, Oakley-square, St. Pancras, builder, February 4, March 7: solicitors, Messrs. Wilde and Co., 21, College-hill, Thames-street.

LEE, JOHN MACLEAN, late of 12, Hungerford-street, Strand, but now of 30, Cornhill, underwriter, February 1, 29: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Plews, Old Jewry-chambers, Old Jewry.

LOCKWOOD, ALFRED, late of Woodbridge, but now of Wrexham, builder, February 3, and March 2: solicitor, Mr. Cooper, Hatton-garden.

LOW, STEPHEN, Albion-place, Stoke Newington, and 59, West Smithfield, cattle salesman, February 4, March 7: solicitor, Mr. Glynes, 8, Crescent, America-square.

MARBY, WILLIAM EDWARD, 230, Strand, oilman, January 31, March 6: solicitor, Mr. Blackmore, Bedford-square.

M'KENNA, PATRICK FRANCIS, Egremont, wine merchant, February 10, March 9: solicitors, Messrs. Smith and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Greatley, Liverpool.

MOSELEY, EDWARD, 1, Upper Gloucester-street, Dorset-square, wine merchant, February 1, March 13: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Co., 14, Old Jewry-chambers.

OLLIVE, EDWARD, 6, West-street, Finsbury-circus, February 1, March 13: solicitors, Messrs. Wire and Child, St. Swithin's-lane.

PRENTICE, SAMUEL, Slough, ironmonger, February 4, March 18: solicitors, Messrs. J. and J. H. Linklater, 115, Leadenhall-street; and Mr. J. B. T. Hodgson, Birmingham.

PHIPPS, JOHN THOMPSON, Darlington, linen draper, February 7, March 7: solicitors, Mr. G. Allison, Darlington; and Messrs. Tilson and Co., 29, Coleman-street, London.

RAY, WILLIAM, 7, Roll's-buildings, Fetter-lane, corn dealer, February 4, March 7: solicitor, Mr. Knight, Basinghall-street.

REYNOLDS, WILLIAM, 33, Clarendon-road, Notting-hill, and Eagle Wharf-road, City-road, builder, February 8, March 17: solicitor, Mr. Innes, Billiter-street.

SCHLESINGER, JOSEPH, Birmingham, manufacturer of metals, and late of 19, Upper North-place, Gray's-inn-road, February 5, March 10: solicitors, Mr. Wilkinson, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Mr. Tarleton, Birmingham.

SHARP, GEORGE JESSE, Duke-street, Tooley-street, Southwark, tailor, February 4, March 7: solicitors, Messrs. Mardon and Prichard, Christchurch-chambers, Newgate-street.

SIRDFIELD, MARIA, Emscot, Warwickshire, brass founder, February 5, May 14: solicitors, Messrs. Mardon and Prichard, 99, Newgate-street, Christchurch-chambers, London.

SMITH, FRANCIS JOULE, Eccleshall, currier, February 9, March 4: solicitors, Mr. Butterton, Eccleshall; and Mr. E. Wright, Birmingham.

STACY, WILLIAM ROBERT, 17, Tichborne-street, Haymarket, tailor, February 1, and March 7: solicitor, Mr. Buckley, Moorgate-street.

SPEAKMAN, JOHN, Ashtley, Lancashire, joiner, February 7 and 28: solicitors, Messrs. Smith and Witham, 12, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. W. Andrew, Manchester.

WARD, RICHARD GEORGE, late of Newgate-market, but now of Doddington-place, Doddington-grove, Walworth, butcher, February 4, March 18: solicitors, Messrs. Jupsun and Co., Leadenhall-street.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, Hampstead-road, builder, February 4, March 18: solicitors, Messrs. Wadson and Mallett, 11, Austin-friars.

WATTS, JOHN, Swindon, corn dealer, February 8, March 7: solicitors, Messrs. Baylis and Co., Basinghall-street, London; and Messrs. Peters and Abbot, Bristol.

WEST, JOHN, Rawtenstall, cotton spinner, February 5 and 25: solicitors, Mr. J. Abbott, 46, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London; and Mr. W. Slatow, Manchester.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

GIBSON, JOHN, of Glasgow, cotton spinner, January 28, February 18.

HALL, JAMES, Alloa, merchant, January 31, February 28.

LINDSAY, DANIEL, Glasgow, upholsterer furnishing merchant, January 31, February 28.

MACLENNAN, SIMON, and MACLENNAN, GEORGE, Glasgow, distillers, January 31, February 24.

M'ARTHUR, THOMAS, Glasgow, carver, January 31, February 29.

M'CALLUM, DANIEL, Glasgow, wine merchant, January 31, February 24.

NAPIER, GEORGE, Edinburgh, accountant, January 31, February 24.

PEARE, JAMES DALY, Glasgow, merchant, January 28, February 18.

ROSS, THOMAS, Quinzieburn and Craigannet, farmer, February 9.

RIDDELL, JOHN, Paisley, wine merchant, January 31, February 21.

STEWART, NIEL, Perth, wine merchant, January 31, February 17.

TAYLOR, WILLIAM, Bainsford, grain dealer, February 1, 22.

TURNER, ALEXANDER, jun., and M'LELLAN, ADAM, Glasgow, wollen draper, January 31, February 24.

BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 percent. Consols ..	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	88	88 1/2	88 1/2
Ditto for Account ..	87 1/2	87 1/2	88	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
3 percent Reduced ..	87 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
New 3 1/2 percent ..	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	89
Long Annuities ..	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Bank Stock ..	198	198 1/2	198 1/2	—	195 1/2	200
India Stock ..	—	237	—	—	—	239
Exchequer Bills ..	24 p	24 p	28 p	28 p	27 p	27 p
India Bonds ..	18 p	—	—	20 p	17 p	20 p

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian ..	87	Mexican ..	17
Brazilian ..	83	Peruvian ..	34 1/2
Buenos Ayres ..	37 1/2	Portuguese 5 percent ..	81
Columbian ..	16	Ditto converted ..	20
Danish ..	79	Russian ..	107 1/2
Dutch 2 1/2 percent ..	53	Spanish Active ..	20
Ditto 4 percent ..	81	Ditto Passive ..	17 1/2
French 3 percent ..	77 1/2	Ditto Deferred ..	44

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham & Gloucester ..	—	London & Croydon Trunk ..	—
Blackwall ..	6	London and Greenwich ..	8 1/2
Bristol and Exeter ..	—	Lancashire and Yorkshire ..	75
Eastern Counties ..	15 1/2	Midland Counties ..	114
Eastern Union ..	45	Ditto £40 Shares ..	44
Edinburgh and Glasgow ..	44	Manchester and Birm'g ..	—
Great North of England ..	—	Midland and Derby ..	—
Great Western ..	102	Norfolk ..	99
Ditto Half ..	60	North British ..	26 1/2
Ditto Fifth ..	24	South Eastern and Dover ..	31 1/2
London & North-Western ..	153	South Western ..	55
Ditto Quarter Shares ..	35	York and Newcastle ..	34 1/2
London and Brighton ..	44	York and North Midland ..	77

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, Jan. 24.

We had a good supply of Wheat to-day, besides a quantity left over from last week, and the demand being very limited, prices of Essex and Kentish Wheats were 1s. to 2s. lower than on this day se'nlight. Foreign Wheat met only a slow retail sale at the same reduction. In Flour but little doing, though the best quality sold fully as dear. Fine Barley and Malts were firmer at last week's prices. White Peas sold 1s. cheaper, but grey Peas and fine Beans met pretty ready sale. The Oat trade was quite as dear, but not very brisk. Linseed Cakes sold freely. Fine red Cloverseed met some inquiry, but white neglected. The current prices as under. We have at present a severe frost.

Wheat, Red ..	42 to 50	Peas, Hog ..	38 to 41
Fine ..	43 to 52	Maple ..	40 to 43
White ..	42 to 49	Boilers ..	47 to 50
Fine ..	46 to 55	Beans, Ticks ..	31 to 33
Flour, per sack (Town) ..	42 to 47	Pigeon ..	40 to 52
Barley ..	25 to 32	Harrow ..	34 to 40
Malt ..	31 to 33	Oats, Feed ..	21 to 24
Malt, Ordinary ..	50 to 54	Fine ..	24 to 28
Pale ..	52 to 58	Poland ..	24 to 27
Rye ..	30 to 33	Potato ..	24 to 26

WHEAT	BARLEY	PEAS	BEANS
Wheat ..	53s. 6d.	Wheat ..	53s. 1d.
Barley ..	30 0	Barley ..	31 0
Oats ..	21 0	Oats ..	21 3
Rye ..	29 2	Rye ..	31 2
Beans ..	39 1	Beans ..	40 8
Peas ..	46 4	Peas ..	46 3

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Jan. 24.

The attendance of both town and country buyers being good, and the weather favourable to the slaughtering, the demand for all kinds of Beef was somewhat brisk, at an advance in the currencies paid on this day se'nlight, of fully 2d. per 8lbs., and at which most of the animals were disposed of. For the time of year the supply of Sheep was unusually small, as will be seen on reference to our returns at foot; hence the Mutton trade was very firm, at a rise in value of quite 2d. per 8lbs. Very few Calves were on offer, and prices ruled extremely high for the season. There was a fair sale for Pigs at full rates of currency. The supply was by no means large.

Beef ..	3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.	Veal ..	4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
Mutton ..	3 8 to 5 0	Pork ..	4 0 to 5 0

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.	Sheep	Calves	Pigs
Friday ..	836	2,480	41
Monday ..	2,750	16,210	41

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Jan. 24.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.	Inf. Mutton	3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.
Inferior Beef 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.	Inf. ditto	3 8 to 4 0
Middling do 3 4 to 3 8	Prime ditto	4 2 to 4 6
Prime large 3 10 to 4 0	Veal	4 2 to 5 2
Prime small 4 0 to 4 2	Small Pork	4 8 to 5 2
Large Pork 3 8 to 4 6		

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—Cloverseed was held firmly, but there was not much doing in the article. Canaryseed sold slowly at late

rates. Linseed and Rapeseed, as well as cakes of both sorts, quit as dear as last week. Foreign Tares were held at 40s. to 42s. per qr.; of English spring few have hitherto appeared, and those have commanded 6s. to 6s. 6d. per bushel.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Linseed (per qr.) ..	sowing 56s. to 60s.; crushing 44s. to 48s.
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each) ..	£13 10s. to £13 15s.
Trefoil (per cwt.) ..	15s. to 21s.
Rapeseed, new (per last) ..	£28 to £31
Ditto Cake (per ton) ..	£5 15s. to £6
Mustard (per bushel) white ..	6s. to 9s.; brown 8s. to 10s.
Canary (per quarter) ..	63s. to 65s.; fine 66s. to 68s.
Cloverseed, red ..	38s. to 56s.; white, 46s. to 48s.
Tares, Spring (per bushel) ..	6s. to 6s. 6d.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7 1/2d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 7d. per 4lbs. loaf.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.—We had a firm market for Butter last week, and a respectable amount of business was transacted. Our last quotations were well supported, and in some instances 1s. per cwt. were realized. Bacon was in rather better demand, and advanced 1s. to 2s. There was no change in the demand and value of Bale or Tierce Middles. Hams a very slow sale. Lard or value of Bale or Tierce Middles. The English Butter Market is still very dull, except for things, of which description but very little now appears. Fine Dorset, 100s. to 104s. per cwt.; Middling do., 90s. per cwt.; Fresh, 11s. to 14s. per dozen.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The imports of Wool in London last week were 1,335 bales, of which 693 were from Sydney, 184 from the Cape of Good Hope, 286 from Taganrog, and 118 from Montevideo. The rather improved state of general business it is hoped will have a favourable effect upon the value of raw Wool at the next public sales.—Leeds, Jan. 21.—The new year has not opened so favourably as was expected, yet there has been a marked improvement in the demand for foreign wools during the past week. Prices may be quoted with an upward tendency.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—SATURDAY.

	Bales.
Taken on speculation this year ..	1,630
" " " 1847 ..	52,600
Stock in Liverpool the 31st December, 1847 ..	363,530
" " " 1846 ..	438,970
Increase of import this year as compared with last ..	2,503
Decrease in stock, as compared with last year ..	102,300
Quantity taken for consumption this year ..	78,100
" " " 1847, same period ..	50,800
Decrease of quantity taken for consumption ..	27,300

We have had a very flat market in Cotton to-day; the sales are 3,000 bales, consisting of 60 Pernams, 64d.; 100 Maranhams, 54d.; 800 Bahias, 54d.; 100 Egyptians, 64d. to 68d.; 100 Surats, 24d. to 34d.; and the remainder American. Prices are a shade lower.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday.—Our market during the past week has been very firm for all descriptions of Hops, especially for coloured samples, which are becoming scarce. The following is the present currency:—

Mid and East Kents ..	66s. to 112s.
Weald of Kents ..	60s. to 68s.
Sussex Pockets ..	58s. to 66s.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday.—This market has been in a very excited state during the past week, and prices have considerably advanced. The deliveries were upwards of 4,000 casks. P.Y.C. on the spot is 47s. 6d. to 47s. 9d. per cwt. For forward delivery very little doing. Town Tallow, 50s. 6d. to 51s. net cash; rough Fat, 2s. 10d. per 8lbs.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 13d. to 2d.; ditto,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF ROYALTY, AND THE AUTHORITY OF THE FACULTY.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—A Certain Remedy for Disorders of the Pulmonary Organs. In Difficulty of Breathing, in Redundancy of Phlegm, in Incipient Consumption (of which Cough is the most positive indication), they are of unerring efficacy. In Asthma, and in Winter Cough, they have never been known to fail.

Prepared and sold in boxes, 1s. 1d., and tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the Kingdom.

RECENT TESTIMONIALS.

DEAR SIR,—Having been for a considerable time during the winter afflicted with a violent cough, particularly at lying down in bed, which continued for several hours incessantly; and after trying many medicines without the slightest effect, I was induced to try your lozenges; and by taking about half a box of them in less than twenty-four hours, the cough entirely left me, and I have been perfectly free from it ever since.

I am, dear Sir, yours very respectfully,
9, Claremont-terrace, Pentonville, JAMES ELLIS.
Feb. 17, 1845. (Late Proprietor of the Chapter Coffee-house, St. Paul's).

RESTORATION OF VOICE BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

SIR,—I have great pleasure in informing you of the great good your excellent Cough Lozenges have done me. In December, 1845, I caught a severe cold from riding two or three miles one very wet night, which settled in my lungs, and quite took away my voice, so that I could not speak above a whisper from that time until December last. I tried all kinds of medicines, but they were of no avail. I was then advised to try your lozenges, which I did only to please my friends; but before I had finished a 2s. 9d. tin, my voice, to my great joy, came back as strong as ever.

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Glasgow, Jan. 12th, 1847. JAMES MARTIN.
Thomas Keating, Esq.

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AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT.

Many persons suffer greatly from the irritation produced on the mucous membranes of the Trachea, the Bronchial vessels, and the air-cells of the lungs, by the inhalation of cold, damp, or foggy atmospheres. These membranes are far more sensitive in some persons than in others. Hence, under sudden alternations of heat and cold, or on the approach of the slightest change in the external air, a tickling, painful cough, and laboured respiration, is sure to ensue, and if neglected, to prove fatal. Under these circumstances, Dr. Cheyne's Lozenges will prove of eminent service, strengthening the lungs to resist the effect of sudden changes, by blunting the acrimony of the humours, and by allaying the irritation which produces that painful spasmodic effort, familiarly termed coughing.

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This most unpleasant, painful, and disqualifying result of taking cold, may be removed by the use, even for a short time, of Dr. Cheyne's Lozenges. Hence, public speakers, singers, &c., will find them of peculiar advantage.

ASTHMA.

This painful disease of the lungs may be greatly mitigated in its effects by the use of Dr. Cheyne's Lozenges. In cases of moist asthma, they will prevent that soreness which is the result of constant expectoration; and in cases of dry, or nervous asthma, they will promote that degree of expectoration by which the painful coughing may be greatly prevented, or most materially relieved.

TO ATTENDANTS ON PUBLIC WORSHIP.

Nothing can be more annoying to a congregation than to have persons present in a place of worship who are afflicted with a noisy, harassing cough. It is most distressing to the individual afflicted, and his attempts to stifle it often increase the irritation and the pain; while to those who conduct the worship it is a cause of inconceivable embarrassment, and of great nervous excitement. All these inconveniences may at once be obviated by persons furnishing themselves with a few of Dr. Cheyne's Cough and Pulmonic Lozenges.

TO PERSONS IN GENERAL.

Few individuals seem aware of the vast importance of checking a cough in its incipient stages. That which at first would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon preys upon the lungs, acid humours increase, and even powerful medicines fail to appease the cough. Here the value and importance of Cheyne's Cough and Pulmonic Lozenges is most apparent. By their use a check will at once be given to the progress of disease. The irritation being allayed, and free expectoration being promoted, the various membranes will speedily resume their wonted tone; and those fatal diseases, of which a slight cough is but too often the forerunner, may be averted. No person ought to be without a remedy that is at the same time portable, agreeable, and efficacious. A couple of these Lozenges placed in the mouth, when going into either a cold or heated atmosphere, or as soon as the slightest tickling in the throat and fauces is experienced, would prevent a vast amount of pain and inconvenience. One important principle in Dr. Cheyne's Lozenges is, that they may be taken without any fear of disordering the stomach. On the contrary, they operate as a tonic and materially strengthen the digestive organs.

CAUTION.—As a variety of Lozenges, Wafers, and Tablets are advertised, containing ingredients of an injurious nature, the Public are particularly requested to ask for "Dr. Cheyne's Cough and Pulmonic Lozenges," and to observe that the words, "Dr. Cheyne's Cough Lozenges," are engraved on the Government Stamp, which, with Directions for Use, is

Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1d., and 2s. 9d. each.

LONDON AGENTS.—Messrs. Sutton, 10, Bow Church-yard; Barclay, 95, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; Dietrichsen and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Willoughby, 95, Bishopsgate-street Without; Johnstone, 68, Cornhill; and by at least one agent in every part of the United Kingdom.

COMFORT FOR TENDER FEET, AND A CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS AND BUNIONS.

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND.

Patronised by the Royal Family, Nobility, &c.
PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND, which gives Relief on the First Application. Paul's Every Man's Friend (Corn Plaster) is generally admitted to be the best emollient application for Corns and Bunions, and is worthy of a trial on the part of those who are afflicted with such unpleasant companions.

Testimonials have been received from upwards of one hundred Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest eminence, as well as from many Officers of both Army and Navy, and nearly one thousand private letters from the gentry in town and country, speaking in high terms of this valuable remedy.

Prepared by John Fox, in boxes, at 1s. 1d., or three small boxes in one for 2s. 9d.; and to be had, with full directions for use, of C. King, 34, Napier-street, Hoxton New Town, London, and all wholesale and retail Medicine Vendors in town and country. The genuine has the name of "John Fox" on the Government stamp. A 2s. 9d. box cures the most obdurate corns.

Ask for "Paul's Every Man's Friend."

Sold also by Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Sutton, Bow-churchyard; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Willoughby, 95, Bishopsgate-street Without; Owe, 52, Marchmont-street, Burton-crescent; Eade, 39, Goswell-street; Frou, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; and retail by all respectable Medicine Vendors in every town in England.

FORD'S PECTORAL BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

THIS celebrated article, so long and favourably known to the public, from its extraordinary curative properties in cases of Cough, INFLUENZA, Asthma, and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, still maintains its high position in public estimation. The well-known properties of the herb, with the elegance and extraordinary balsamic qualities of this preparation of it, has secured for the Pectoral Balsam of Horehound the highest and most extensive patronage. Sufferers from the complaints above-mentioned, are earnestly recommended to have recourse to this medicine; one trial will convince the most sceptical of its healing qualities. INFLUENZA and common colds will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours; and in asthmatic complaints, of however long standing, alleviation and relief will certainly follow the use of it.

Mr. Ford respectfully requests purchasers to observe that his signature will be on the outside wrapper to each bottle, and that the name of the sole wholesale agent, Mr. EDWARDS, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard, is engraved on the Government stamp. Sold in bottles at 1s. 9d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; also by Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; and by most respectable Chemists throughout the United Kingdom.

PATENT FOR ROASTING COFFEE.—Extract from the Patent Journal of the 11th of December, 1847:—"Patents recently granted.—To William Dakin, of No. 1, Saint Paul's-churchyard, 'for improvements in cleaning and roasting coffee, in the apparatus and machinery to be used therein, and also in the apparatus for making infusions and decoctions of coffee.'"

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to grant her Royal Letters Patent to WILLIAM DAKIN, of No. 1, Saint Paul's-churchyard, London, under the above title, and for the purposes declared, DAKIN and COMPANY take this early opportunity of informing the public, that the extensive engines and machinery for carrying out the Patent are being got ready with every possible despatch, and, on completion, the firm will be in a position to bring this extraordinary and highly-important invention prominently before the public—an invention, which by the adoption of a simple scientific principle, altogether supersedes every other plan introduced, developing in coffee a richness, purity, and delicacy of flavour, not hitherto considered as belonging to this berry.

No. 50, BOROUGH
(Near London-bridge).

NEWSOM and WILLIAMS have the honour to point out to their respected connexion throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, and the PUBLIC generally, those descriptions of TEA which, in their opinion, now offer THE BEST VALUE for general use.

The recent commercial emergency having forced upon the market an extensive supply, N. and W. are enabled to offer RIPE SOUCHONG CONGOU TEA at 3s. 9d. per lb., and STRONG PEKOE-FLAVOURED CONGOU at 3s. 11d. per lb.

They select from their GREEN TEAS, and recommend a TRUE HYSON at 4s. 3d. per lb., and GUNPOWDER, strong and fresh flavour, at 5s. per lb.

Newsom and Williams, following the practice of their predecessors for more than a CENTURY, do not limit their stock of tea to the useful and economical kinds, but take a pride and pleasure in submitting to their customers those rare and delicate descriptions which are suited to the wealthy, and will be appreciated by connoisseurs, and by those who have enjoyed the luxurious and costly TEAS known as "PRE-SENTS" in the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SALES.

Purchasers of original packages, varying in weight from 14 lbs. to 84 lbs., receive the usual trade allowance of overweight.

TERMS—CASH.

NEWSOM and WILLIAMS, 50, BOROUGH (NEAR LONDON-BRIDGE RAILWAY STATION).

PROFITABLE AGENCY.—IMPORTANT TO TRADESMEN.

THE AGENCY OF THE BRITISH HONG KONG TEA COMPANY.—There is scarcely any Agency more advantageous to respectable Tradesmen, than that of this Company's Teas and Coffees. For, first, the quality or the goods is such as invariably to secure a good demand; hence a respectable income. Secondly, the general business of the Agent is sure to be beneficially influenced, as the Company advertise their Agents, as well as furnish them with a plentiful supply of Bills and Circulars, upon which the Agent's name is printed, and by the circulation of which the Agent's connexion will be greatly extended. All applications for Agencies to be made direct to the Company's Establishment, Budge-row, London.

THE QUEEN'S BISCUITS.—J. D. CARR and

Co., of Carlisle, and 111, Strand, London, Steam Biscuit Manufacturers to the Queen and Royal Family, by special appointment. The great celebrity which these biscuits have now for many years attained in the north has induced the proprietors to establish an extensive depot at 111, Strand, to afford the public a better opportunity of obtaining at all times a perfectly fresh supply, and at a considerable less price than is usually charged, and of a much superior quality. A very great and most important advantage is gained, and a material saving is effected in the manufacture of these biscuits, by the agency of steam power, which not only removes a decided objection of employing the hands in mixing and kneading the ingredients, but also prepares them in a more efficient and wholesome manner. J. D. C. and Co. respectfully solicit the attention of the public to their celebrated genuine PREPARED BISCUIT POWDER, which has received the most gratifying testimonials as a valuable article of consumption. Being light and nutritious, it is peculiarly adapted for children's food, and also for domestic purposes. Sold in packets, 6d. and 1s. each. OBSERVE THE ADDRESS, 111, STRAND, LONDON, nearly opposite Exeter-hall.

HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA, prepared by JOHN

RELFE, No. 4, Gracechurch-street, on a plan which preserves the flavor and highly nutritive qualities of the Cocoa Nut in their fullest extent, and effectually frees it from those grosser oily particles which has rendered the use of it objectionable with persons of weak digestion. The purity and general excellence of this preparation has already procured for it an extensive and increasing sale among the Homoeopathic Public, and it is confidently recommended to all classes who desire an economical and palatable beverage for the breakfast, luncheon, or tea-tables.

TIME IS MONEY.—BENNETT'S best London

WATCHES (warranted perfect timekeepers), 65, Cheapside: Large and choice stock of 4, 6, and 8 guinea levers, with all the latest improvements; elegant gold watches, 8, 10, 12, and 14 guineas. At BENNETT'S, manufacturing watchmaker to the Queen, and clockmaker to the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. Observe—the illuminated clock, 65, Cheapside. Where also ONE THOUSAND THERMOMETERS may be selected from, in Ivory, Boxwood, or Metal, from 1s. to 5s. each, for Gardening, Medical, and general purposes. Barometers of every kind, Whcel, Pediment, and Marine, at equally low prices. Every description made to order for chemical purposes. Office Shop Dials, of every size, £3, £4, and £5 each.

DEANE'S CHAIN SPRING CANDLE LAMP.

THE TASTE FOR CLEANLINESS which characterises the domestic economy of the English people has made the CANDLE LAMP an universal favourite. Perceiving this, GEORGE and JOHN DEANE have devoted their attention to improving the article; and the result is their CHAIN SPRING CANDLE LAMP. The peculiar contrivance by which it is distinguished cannot be described in a brief advertisement; but it really perfects the invention, and may be seen in the Lamp Department of George and John Deane's Warehouse, Show-rooms and Manufactories. Old Candle Lamps fitted on the New Principle, at a very trifling cost. Lamps, Candles, Oils, and Camphine (at 4s. per gallon), delivered by Deane's carts in all parts of the Metropolis, and its suburbs, daily. GEORGE and JOHN DEANE, Opening to the Monument, 46, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON-BRIDGE.

NO. 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.—Tea, Coffee, Sago, Tapioca, Rice, Arrowroot, &c., are in many instances below the cost of importation, affording families and large consumers an excellent opportunity to get in their Stock. The strong useful Congou at 3s. 2d. per lb., and the Fine Hyson at 3s. 8d. per lb., will be found, from their excellent quality, well worth attention.

BLACK TEA.		Soluble Cocoa, in 1lb packets	
	Per lb.		0 6d
	s. d. s. d.	GREEN TEA.	
			Per lb.
			s. d. s. d.
Good sound Congou.	2 10 to 3 0	Good Twankay to	
Strong useful Congou	3 2	Hyson kind.....	3 0 to 3 4
Fine Congou Pekoe,		Genuine Hyson	3 6
Souchong flavour ..	3 6	Fine Hyson, recom-	
Finest Congou im-		mended	3 8
ported	4 0	Very fine Hyson	4 8
COFFEE.		Superfine Hyson	5 0
Common Coffee	0 8 to 0 10	Strong Gunpowder ..	4 0 to 4 4
Finest Ceylon	0 11	Fine Gunpowder	4 8
Plantation ditto	1 1 to 1 3	SPICES.	
Finest Costa Rica ..	1 4	Finest Mace	6 0
Choice old Mocha;		Second quality, good.	5 6 to 6 0
this is the finest		Batavia Nutmegs ..	5 4
imported	1 6	Ditto, finest picked.	6 9
MISCELLANEOUS.		Amboyas Cloves	1 4 to 2 0
Finest Pearl Sago ..	0 2 1/2 per lb	Beucolen, finest	2 9
Tapioca, good	0 5	Finest Cinnamon ..	4 9
Best Tapioca	0 6	Second quality	4 6
Finest West India ..		Genuine mixed spice	3 6
Arrowroot	0 10	Black heavy pepper ..	0 11
Best Mustard, in tin		Finest White Pepper	1 4
foil	1 4	Long	1 2
Best Carolina Rice ..	0 4	Finest Pimento	0 7
Isinglass, best picked	1 6	Jamaica Ginger, best	2 4
Best Brown Candy ..	0 10 1/2	Ditto, good	1 6
New Mustard	0 5 1/2	Unbleached, finest ..	2 0

The system of business adopted at this establishment obviates a difficulty to which families have long been subject, that of not being able to obtain raw and refined sugar at the same house. Our supplying these important articles and colonial produce, combined with the excellence of our teas and coffees, has obtained for us a large and increasing trade, a satisfactory proof that we were right in supposing that there was ample room for an establishment based on this principle,—not of selling a few, but every article at a small per centage on import prices. Terms, cash on delivery of goods. Orders from the country, if accompanied with a reference in London, a remittance on receipt of the goods will be sufficient.

The carts and vans of this establishment punctually deliver all goods as under, the orders for which families are respectfully requested to send at least one day previous to delivery. To the west-end, Islington, the Borough, the whole of London, and the city daily.

To Bayswater and Kensington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. To Chelsea and Brompton every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

To the east-end of London. Wapping, Shadwell, Poplar, Blackwall, Bow, and Stratford, every Thursday. To the suburbs one day each week.

PHILLIPS and Co., 8, King William-street, City, corner of Abchurch-lane, facing the London Life Association.

SNOWDEN'S PATENT PURIFIED and DRESSED COFFEE, rendered more wholesome for use.

A very important improvement in the article of Coffee having been discovered by us, for which discovery we have obtained her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, we submit the principle to your attention.

The process of dressing we cannot urge too strongly on your notice, as this is one of the most important parts of our invention. After the Coffee is purified and roasted, it passes into a Cracking or Crushing Apparatus; from thence it goes into our Patent Dressing Machine, by which means we entirely remove from the internal part of the Coffee all that Fibre, or Pith, encircling the heart of the Berry, which may be easily seen by breaking it between the finger and thumb and examining it. This Fibre, or Pith, has always, up to the time of our Patent, been ground up with the Coffee, and, when ground, being in such fine particles, and of a light, floating tendency, is the great cause of the difficulty of fining or clarifying it.

We have submitted our Coffee to some of the most eminent Analytical Chemists of the Metropolis, who assert that we remove the great obstacle of fining or clarifying, and that what we do remove is injurious, more particularly to persons with weak stomachs.

The following testimonial is from Dr. Ure, the celebrated Professor of Chemistry:—

"34, Bloomsbury-square, London, Nov. 27th, 1847.

"Having carefully examined the Patent of Mr. Robert Snowden, for improvements in treating and dressing Coffee, I have much pleasure in expressing my highest approbation of it. He, first of all, purifies the berry, then roasts it slightly, so as to detach the coarse, fibrous pellicles from its surface, also the chaffy pith of the centre, commonly called the wing, a light, tough fibre, which, after grinding, is apt to pass through the filter, and cannot be separated by fining, but, when swallowed, creates irritation of the gullet and stomach. The removal of this pith is a most valuable part of this invention, and, joined to his other improvements, will enable Mr. Snowden to produce from average berries a wholesome and more delicious Coffee than any now in the market.

"ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., &c.

"Professor of Chemistry, and Analytical Chemist."

This Coffee may be had in 3lb., 6lb., and 12lb. canisters in its dressed state, deprived of all its internal fibre, ready for grinding, or already ground for use, by addressing to the Patentees, R. SNOWDEN and COMPANY, Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa-dealers, City-road and East-road, London.

PRESENT CASH PRICES.

	s. d.
Plantation, or Java	1 4
Costa Rica, or Jamaica	1 6
Old Mocha, or Turkey	1 8
Very choice Mocha (very little now in England)	2 0

MARKWICK'S PATENT CHEST PRO-

TECTORS.—All persons, especially those with Weak Lungs, should wear these invaluable articles during the Winter, to prevent Cold upon the Chest.

RECOMMENDATION.

The patronage of the Faculty is undoubtedly the greatest. The correct opinion of the profession is shown by the fact, that a single chemist sold, by retail, upwards of sixty pounds' worth during the last winter, entirely from the recommendations of purchasers to their friends. Perhaps a stronger proof of their value is, that even in the summer months those suffering from Chest Complaints have found so much benefit and comfort as to cause a demand beyond calculation.

A CHEST PROTECTOR FOR LADIES,

when Walking out in Cold Weather, and for Gentlemen either Walking or Travelling, will be introduced for the approaching season, and it is hoped they will be found in every respectable Hosier's in the kingdom.

MARKWICK'S PATENT POULTICE

should be in the house of every Family; it is one of the most valuable, as well as economical, articles ever introduced for the relief of suffering humanity.

MARKWICK'S PATENT PILINE SOCKS, GLOVES, KNEE-CAPS, &c., &c., for GOUT, RHEUMATISM, TIC-DOULOUREUX, and other affections, stand unrivalled for their efficacy.

These materials are patronised by the Profession, and by the Government and East India Company's Medical Boards.

Sold by all respectable Chemists in Town or Country, and Wholesale by the Epithem Company, 32, King William-street, City, London. Just published, price 2s. 6d.,

ON THE SKIN, and the USES of the NEW EPITHEMS, illustrated by Cases. By ALFRED MARKWICK, Surgeon to the Western German Dispensary, &c.—To be had as above.

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This most unpleasant, painful, and disqualifying result of taking cold, may be removed by the use, even for a short time, of Dr. Cheyne's Lozenges. Hence, public speakers, singers, &c., will find them of peculiar advantage.

ASTHMA.
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No. XIII. will be published on the 1st of February.

CONTENTS.

1. Birks on Church and State.
2. Schools for the Destitute.
3. Zoroaster and the Fire-worshippers.
4. English Society under James I.
5. The Doctrine of Future Punishment.
6. Public Men in France.
7. The Christian Ministry: How to Amend it.
8. Currency: Past and Present.
9. Historical Romances: Alexander Dumas.
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